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THE AFGHAN RIDDLE

TROUBLING ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Speculations as to the Course of Conduct Pursued by Russia in the Afghan Question—The English Situation at Cabul—An Internecine Quarrel.

LONDON, December 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph sends the following dispatch: "According to information I have received to-day, the expedition now in course of preparation on the Caspian will assume such proportions toward the coming spring that it is beyond doubt Russia has a more considerable task in view than the capture of Merv. In Russian military circles Herat is already mentioned in connection with General Kaufmann's pending plans, and from trustworthy accounts now to hand it is perfectly clear that more than ever the attention of our government should be turned in that direction. I happen to know that, prior to his departure for London, Count Schouvaloff made several fruitless attempts to enter upon pourparlers with Lord Salisbury on the subject of Central Asia. Lord Salisbury invariably answered that her majesty's government had taken no decision yet, and until the settlement of Afghan affairs they were not likely to do so. All that Count Schouvaloff could ascertain from the English secretary of state was that at present the relations of Afghanistan with foreign powers would be conducted by England, and that the arrangement might be regarded as permanent. This was tantamount to a refusal on the part of England to come to any agreement with Russia on Central Asian affairs, and that is the reason Russia is now concentrating her energy and resources on the reorganization of the Merv expedition. What is Russia's plans for the soi-disant settlement of the Central Asian question? This is what Count Schouvaloff was instructed to propose to our own government had his first overtures been more successful. Russia simply suggests the partition of Afghanistan—the southeastern part, with Candahar and Cabul, to be annexed to India, and the whole of the northwestern part to go to Russia, so that the Hindoo Koosh mountains would form the natural frontier between British and Russian territory. In the Russian plan Herat would be incorporated with Persia, and by claiming that weighty position for the shah, Russia hoped, no doubt, to secure the good will of that potentate in view of future undertakings. It is probable that the czar himself will talk over these matters with Lord Dufferin, but Count Schouvaloff's late experience was so conclusive that very little hope can be entertained at St. Petersburg of obtaining a more satisfactory result through Lord Dufferin. There is also ground for stating that the idea of patronizing the claims of Abdul Rahaman Khan to the Afghan throne has been under consideration at St. Petersburg. General Lomakin seems to be chiefly responsible for the disaster that overtook the first expedition to Merv, on assuming the provisional command, after the death of General Lizareff, he saw the opportunity of securing for himself rank and distinction by one of those dashing coups successfully effected on several occasions by the Russian commanding officers in central Asia. Then it appears that the Persian contractors who undertook to supply the Russians with provisions did not get paid, and so they cut short their supplies. Money destined for the purpose was as usual, pocketed by the Russian officials. The expedition cost the government from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 roubles.

A Candahar dispatch says, a conflict occurred between the Herat and Cabul troops near Herat. It is uncertain which party is victors, but Ayoub Khan has been imprisoned by the Cabuli, who hold the citadel under the leadership of a low adventurer who has been proclaimed governor in Ayoub Khan's place. The Afghans hold Balahissar and Cabul.

General Bright reports that the hill tribes attacked General Gough on the 16th inst. General Bright is sending forward reinforcements.

General Baker telegraphs from Cabul, under date of 15th inst., that his troops are in excellent spirits, but he gave no other news.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that Yakoob Khan's buried treasure, recently recovered at Cabul, was all in Russian gold, and that some of the Afghan regulars were dressed in Russian uniform which, in many cases, had the Russian eagle on the buttons.

The Standard's Bombay correspondent says the details of the fighting at Cabul show that the people of the city and villages vied with each other in murdering and mutilating the stragglers and wounded of the British army, some being actually murdered within two hundred yards of the wall of Shirpur.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph, in replying to an address from the delegations to-day, said: "My relations with all foreign powers are most friendly. My close understanding with the German empire offers a strengthened guarantee that the universal tranquillity which ensures to peaceful labor its full development will be established. It may be anticipated that the continuous execution of the Berlin treaty will restore perfect peace to the Balkan peninsular. The ministry have excluded from its programme all demands on the country not absolutely required by the interests of the monarchy." This appears to be a declaration in favor of the army bill.

FRANCE.

LONDON, December 18.—A special dispatch from Paris predicts the early announcement of the new French ministry, perhaps on Saturday next, with M. deFreycinet, minister of public works, premier and M. Waddington as minister of foreign affairs. There will be two or three vacancies in the cabinet, besides that of the ministry of justice, caused by the resignation of M. Leowyer.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 18.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, the minister of the interior, in reply to the interpellation of the majority, said the government had not intended to offend the minority and they ought again to attend the sittings of the chamber in order to discuss the acts of the government.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, December 18.—A letter to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg says that the reason the police have so little success in discovering the nihilists, is that they are hidden where the police do not venture to look. The conspirators are to be found in the drawing rooms of the rich and the noble, hence a police in the employ of a court within whose very circle these people carry on their schemes is powerless.

A CHILIAN VICTORY

In Which the Forces of Bolivia and Peru are Routed.

LONDON, December 17.—The details of the Chilian victory states that the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia, 11,000 strong, marching northward from Novia to effect a junction with a reinforcement of 5,000 men under the command of the president of Bolivia, were attacked on the 21st of November. The Chilians advanced a corps of 6,000 men who occupied an entrenched position at Doralcs, near Aqua Santa. The Chilians' heavy cannon committed great ravages among the ranks of the enemy, whose cavalry charged three times upon the guns and attempted to carry them, but their efforts on each occasion were unsuccessful. In the evening the rear of the Chilian force came up and decided the day. The allied forces were driven back and their camp taken, in which thirteen cannon were found. Many wounded officers, including the Bolivian General Villigas, were taken prisoners, and another of the allied generals killed. The losses of the Chilian forces were heavy.

A Gin on Fire.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 18.—A large cotton gin at Weldon, N. C., belonging to T. L. Emery, was destroyed by fire to-day, with fifteen bales and a large quantity of loose cotton. Loss, $30,000; no insurance. The fire originated by the friction of the gin igniting the cotton while passing through it. An adjoining building, valued at $2,000, belonging to the Petersburg railroad company, also took fire and was completely destroyed.

The Maine Count.

AUGUSTA, December 18.—The full details of the count made by the governor and council show the following results: In the senate the fusionists are given 20 members and the republicans 11. In the house the fusionists have 78 representatives, the republicans 61 and five cities with 12 republican representatives, Portland, Bath, Lewiston, Rockland and Saco, are disfranchised. The house will thus be 12 members short of organization.

PULLING FOR PRIZES

WITH RAILROAD KINGS AS ACTORS.

Louisville Felicitations on the Prospect of Direct Trade with the Gate City—Colonel Newcomb and Colonel Cole Express Their Respective Views.

VICE-PRESIDENT NEWCOMB TALKS.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The following is the substance of a very interesting interview with Mr. Newcomb:

Telegrams announcing the purchase of the Georgia Western road, presumably in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville, were received here a few days since, and a few of our readers doubtless comprehended the importance of this movement.

No official acknowledgment was made by the Louisville and Nashville people, who have studiously striven to keep the matter quiet until their plans were finally consummated, they having been naturally reticent upon the subject, and avoided all mention or reference to the subject.

It now transpires that the L. & N. has been quietly at work for several weeks past, procuring, through secret agents, the franchise and road-bed of the partially-constructed Georgia Western road. This valuable charter was granted a number of years ago (we believe before the war), and possessed, among other exceptional and uncommon grants, banking privileges.

So quietly and secretly has the whole transaction been managed that only a few of the directors of the company were cognizant of what was transpiring, and it is now developed that the special called meeting, composed of only the city directors and Mr. Green, of New York, which was held here last week, authorized the president, the vice president and general manager to secure the property upon such terms as they deemed advisable. The trade was then practically consummated, and the contract signed. All that was wanting was the indorsement of the attorneys of the road that the franchise had not lapsed and the charter was all right. The deed of conveyance was recorded at Atlanta only on yesterday, so that in fact all intelligence was premature and unofficial up to this moment. Colonel DeFuniak, general manager of the L. & N., arrived at Atlanta Sunday night, Colonel Cole, ex-Governor Brown and other parties, who were contending for the control of the franchise, being already upon the ground. The agents of the Louisville and Nashville had already got in their work, and the other gentlemen were too late.

"The importance and value to the Louisville and Nashville," said Mr. Newcomb, "and the advantages which she acquires by this stroke of strategy, can only be faintly realized.

"We have acquired, for a mere song, a road which the city of Atlanta has already expended half a million dollars upon, with valuable depot and terminal facilities at the city of Atlanta. The road is graded some thirty-seven miles, and it will tap a fine mineral region, supplying the city of Atlanta with cheap and inexhaustible fuel, a boon to the people of Atlanta, which they will no doubt appreciate, as cheap coal is all that is wanted to make that flourishing city a great manufacturing center.

"That the people of Atlanta will appreciate the helping hand of the Louisville and Nashville road which is extended to them, no one can doubt, who knows her people.

We learn upon the best authority that a corps of engineers will be sent out immediately to survey both of the projected routes, as the charter provides for the building of the Georgia Western road from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., or Decatur, and the Louisville and Nashville has thus the choice of the two routes. Until the surveys are completed, they cannot determine which route they will select."

In answer to the question, "What advantages are acquired?" Mr. Newcomb said:

"By this movement the Louisville and Nashville secure an independent line into the city of Atlanta, and obtain the advantage of her long haul to Decatur or Birmingham instead of delivering her traffic and passengers to the Nashville and Chattanooga at Nashville, as she does now, only obtaining 186 miles haul."

PRESIDENT COLE ALSO TALKS.

Nashville American.

Reporter—Have you seen the Louisville Post and News of the 12th inst., giving an interview with H. Victor Newcomb, in which it is stated that "the origin of Cole's energetic efforts to extend a complete system Mr. Newcomb seemed to attribute to the fact that the Louisville and Nashville road has formed an alliance with Colonel Wadley, of Georgia, by which it could put freight in Atlanta, Macon, Brunswick, Savannah and other cities without using Cole's Nashville and Chattanooga line?"

Colonel Cole—Yes, sir, I have read the interview with my friend, Mr. Newcomb, that you refer to, and upon the statement of facts made by him I submit, if energetic action on my part to "complete a system" to St. Louis and the great west was not absolutely necessary. Especially was this necessary after the "alliance" between the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Colonel Wadley and General Alexander referred to by Mr. Newcomb, which "alliance" without notice to or any conference with Governor Brown, president Western and Atlantic railroad, or myself, by which the Louisville and Nashville railroad now proposes to send freight from their main line, Evansville division and Nashville via Montgomery to the points named, a difference in distance, when compared with the route via Chattanooga, calculating from Nashville, where both lines cross, of 191 miles to Atlanta, and of 108 miles to Macon or Savannah.

Reporter—Have you ever refused to prorate with the Louisville and Nashville over your roads for any freights?

Col. Cole—No, sir; we have always been willing to prorate with them on all business they offered us, over all the roads controlled by this company, and also over all roads in which I had any interest.

Reporter—But have you not been refusing freights to go over your line when brought by steamboats, in competition with the main line of the Louisville and Nashville road from Louisville and other points to Nashville and Johnsonville?

Colonel Cole—Yes; we have been doing so for the last six or seven years, as we did not want to antagonize their interest. But it was not so before the war. Then a large amount of business was brought to Nashville from Louisville and other points by steamboats in competition with the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Reporter—Mr. Newcomb seems to think that by purchasing the St. Louis and Southeastern railway you have antagonized the other roads that come in competition with it. How is this?

Colonel Cole—I certainly mean no antagonism of the lines north of the Ohio river by our purchase of this road, and I cannot see why we are to do this. The road was there and had to be operated by some parties, and for years its competitors have complained that we did not, as its southern connection, prevent the management of the St. Louis and Southeastern from cutting and in other ways demoralizing rates. Now, as we control that road, we can be held responsible for such demoralization against the interests of roads competing with it. Besides this, we intend to offer the utmost fairness in rates, running, etc., with our connections via the Northwestern road, the Illinois Central, Cairo Short Line and Cairo and Vincennes, at Cairo, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway at Columbus. We will gladly receive from each of them all the business they may bring us, upon the most favorable terms awarded to any connection and the same as by our new road through Indiana and Illinois.

Reporter—It seems to be a fact that you intend to reach some point on the south Atlantic with your line from St. Louis. What point have you in view?

Colonel Cole—You must excuse me from giving a categorical answer. With a line from St. Louis to Chattanooga controlled entirely by my company and the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta controlled in harmony by myself and friends, I can afford to rest at Atlanta for the time being. There are three or four outlets to the sea, one by the way of the Georgia railroad to Charleston and Port Royal, another by the Central railroad and another to Brunswick from Macon. Brunswick and Port Royal, I have always understood, offer the best facilities, so far as a harbor is concerned; but I have lately been informed that a harbor probably equal to either is below Savannah, which would require the construction of only about seventeen miles of road to reach, and if this be so, the prosperous city of Savannah, with the ocean steamship lines of the Central railroad already established, would be additional inducements.

Reporter—Is the enterpris of securing "a complete system" from the great west to tide-water one of late inception to you?

Colonel Cole—No, sir; in 1868 I was elected president of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company, retaining the position of general superintendent of the Georgia railroad, and by reference to my reports made to the latter company from 1860 to 1874 it will be seen that such a line was a cherished idea of mine though all those years.

Reporter—I see in an Atlanta paper a reference to the fact that you were once defeated for president of the Georgia railroad, and in consequence that road may be left out of your calculations in going to the sea.

Colonel Cole—The first matter referred to is a mistake, although of late it has often been repeated in the newspapers. I never was a candidate for the presidency of the Georgia railroad; and that I should leave it out through spite does me great injustice. The matter I am working for is purely business and nothing more. It is true that in 1875 some of the large stockholders and directors in the Georgia railroad differed from me at that time about through freights and through lines, which they had a perfect right to do, and in consequence I wrote a communication to the board of directors of the Georgia railroad at its May convention in that year declining any official relations with the company. It is also true that in the early part of 1878 I was elected a director in the Georgia railroad board without my seeking and in my absence, and at the May convention of that company in the same year I earnestly supported the Hon. John P. King for president, believing that his re-election after a successful administration of the affairs of the company for nearly a third of a century was the highest interest to the stockholders of that road. The stockholders, however, differed from my views, which was their right and privilege, and defeated Judge King for the presidency and myself as a director, being on Judge King's ticket. I only go into particulars in answering your question in order that the statements about my having been a candidate for the presidency might be corrected. And while I repeat most emphatically that the personal matters referred to have no influence upon my mind in the great enterprise I have in hand, yet the greatest harmony in the management of such a line is absolutely necessary to success.

ST. LOUIS TO ATLANTA.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The report that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway have obtained control of the St. Louis and Southeastern, from Evansville to St. Louis, has been confirmed. The particulars have not been made known, but the transfer will take place the first of the year. The Nashville and Chattanooga last summer purchased the Nashville and Owensboro right of way from Nashville to Owensboro, on the Ohio river, and twenty-five miles of the road are now completed. From Owensboro to Evansville right of way has also been obtained. By this time next year the Nashville and Chattanooga will have in operation a good line from Nashville to Evansville, which will be six miles shorter than the Louisville and Nashville (old Southeastern) Having now obtained control of the Southeastern, northern division, the Nashville and Chattanooga will in a short time have a direct line from St. Louis to Atlanta, and all of one gauge. This is a very important combination to St. Louis, and will be of great advantage to the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, placing that company in the front rank of southern railways. It is said that the Louisville and Nashville expected to get possession of the whole of the southeastern, but they were outgeneraled by the Nashville and Chattanooga, and will have to be content with the poorer half. There will, of course, be a general change of officers here in the Southeastern, but who will go or who will stay has not yet been made known.

BRIGHT NEWS.

Louisville Post and News.

The news from Atlanta is bright. Heretofore the Louisville freight for Atlanta and points beyond have been delivered at Nashville to the Nashville and Chattanooga road. Hereafter they will be carried to Decatur or Birmingham, on the South and North Alabama road, and from there to Atlanta, the entire route under control of the Louisville line.

PRESIDENT WADLEY SPEAKS.

SAVANNAH, November 17.—At a stockholders' meeting to-day President Wadley, of the Georgia Central railroad, announced that the policy of the company had been to leave undisturbed the established centers of trade, but the ample facilities it possessed would be employed to circumvent hostile legislation which had been foreshadowed in the interests of other lines detrimental to the Georgia Central railroad and the city of Savannah. That the company were prepared to accord every privilege desired by the northwest in the transportation of freights and he could not divine the motives of those whom rumor had it were striving to open up new lines which would injuriously affect the Savannah and the Central Georgia railroad when there was no necessity for it. The company, however, were determined to use all their advantages to protect their interests.

THE RAILROAD MEN.

Session of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

The southern railway and steamship association was again in session yesterday, with a large attendance of the leading railroad managers and superintendents of the west and south. At the opening of the session the report of the committee upon a revision of agreements was read. A number of amendments were adopted which made many changes in the working details of the association. The report with the amendments added was then adopted. The president and secretary were authorized by the convention to have the rules and agreements of the association codified for the use and convenience of the members of the body. These rules and agreements go into effect immediately, and remain unchanged until January 28th, upon which day the association will again meet in convention in Atlanta for the purpose of discussing the manner in which the new rules and agreements work, and also for the purpose of making any additional changes if necessary.

A resolution was adopted by the body during the session which removes the commissioners' office from Macon to Atlanta. This change will be made April 1st. The association adjourned to meet again in Atlanta, January 28th.

The Tichbone Case.

LONDON, December 18.—The writ of error in the case of Arthur Orton, the "Tichbone claimant," to bring up the question whether Chief Justice Cockburn should not have made the two sentences of seven years penal servitude concurrent instead of successive, is made returnable at the term of the court of appeals commencing on the 12th of January next, but as most of the judges will then be on the circuit, the case will probably not be argued until February.

An Appeal For Ireland.

LONDON, November 18.—The Duchess of Marlsborough, wife of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, writes to the Times that she intends to start a relief fund for the sufferers in Ireland, and appeals for contributions. She says: "While the present distress is actual or possible, it is not for a moment comparable to that of 1847, still undoubtedly in parts of Kerry, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal and Cork, there will be extreme misery and suffering among the poor."

Caught Up With.

CHICAGO, December 18.—Detectives yesterday arrested Thos. Wall, an employe of the Southern express company at New Orleans, where in 1868 he stole a package containing $10,800. At that time Wall was traced to Texas, and since then, till a few weeks ago, he has been lost sight of. He says he has been in Texas, Boston, New York, San Francisco and Chicago since the theft. He has been taken to New Orleans.

STICK A PIN HERE.

AND REMEMBER THAT MAINE IS OURS.

The Indignation of the Republicans Over the Democratic Success in the Land of Blaine and Bryant—As to Mr. Felton—General Grant and His Boom.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The news from Maine has paralyzed the stalwarts. In the absence of Blaine they hardly know which way to turn for relief and can only breathe out imprecation and make the air sulphurous. The venerable Hamlin switches the tail of his claw-hammer coat and retires to the coat-room to wipe the wrath from his brow. Imagining that Representative Reed would be a good subject on which to operate, he was approached while he was engaged in killing time between adjournment and dinner.

"Anything fresh from your state, Mr. Reed?"

"No, not to-day. I know nothing more than I see in the morning papers and that is damnable enough. It is a subject we don't care to talk about, you can easily see."

"Is not the governor at least technically right?"

"Nothing can be technically right which is absolutely wrong. I'll tell you all the ground on which they stand. Garcelon and the council received the returns from the city of Portland, where we had a majority of six hundred. The clerk in his statement sets forth that so many votes were cast for this man, so many for another and fourteen scattering. Now even granting that the fourteen considered scattering were to be given to the highest democratic candidate they would not make a ripple in our majority and yet because the parties receiving these dozen votes are not specified in the return, Garcelon throws out the entire vote of the city of Portland. It has often happened that owing to irregularities of one sort or another the board has cast out the returns from what we call a plantation but never in the history of the state has any party dared to take advantage of such technicalities to pitch out the vote of a city."

"What redress have you?"

"By Jove! we havn't got any. Just got to stand by and see it done. Can't get any relief out of the legislature, because they are the fellows counted in, and it's no use to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip tight. It's the greatest crime ever committed in the history of the world."

"How does this affect the senatorship?"

"Not at all. We elect an entirely new legislature each year until next, when they hold over two years. The next legislature will decide the senatorship."

"Who will be governor now?"

"I don't know and I don't care, but we'll make them sick next time."

Mr. Hamlin thinks it used to be that the party which acted honestly thrived best, but he now is inclined to the solemn conviction, probably based on the returning boards of 1876, that the party which steals most gets along best. Murch says it's all right, and that Garcelon has stirred up the animals by doing his plain legal duty.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

J. V. Deveaux, a very intelligent colored man, represents Georgia on the national republican committee, and is now in the city to attend its meeting. He says that the letter of Congressman Felton, attacking the democratic party, had no effect whatever in Georgia, where the circumstances were understood. Felton was opposed in the nominating convention by the democratic organization of the state, and was defeated by them. He ran as an independent candidate, was again opposed by the state party organization, and money was furnished his opponent by the democratic national organization; but Felton was elected, and came to congress. He opposed the policy of his party last session, and saw a chance to revenge himself by denouncing it. But Deveaux says that Felton will never be found supporting a republican for any office, and is as much a democrat as he ever was

Mr. Nicholl's holds somewhat similar views to those of Senator Gordon. He has pleasant quarters at Williard's. He is a most pleasant gentleman; and although he has not been long in congress, is beginning to be looked to when careful work is to be done. He said this afternoon in Williard's lobby that the policy of work by the democrats was the true one. They should avoid all disastrous talk and give the republicans no chance to repeat their work of misrepresentation, as developed in the extra session. He fears that there are several democrats of the Blackburn and Springer stripe who will endeavor, despite the advice of the party and its leaders, to shove themselves to the front by the same means that they have employed in the past. This fear would seem to be unfounded, because the restraint that has been placed upon this class of democrats is so firm that they cannot misunderstand it. Mr. Nicholls will have Senator Gordon as a fellow boarder at Willard's. This is no advertisement of Willard's, because there are plenty of other hotels in this city where as good accommodations at lower rates can be secured.

"It is better to be born lucky than rich," as is the case of Major Madison Bell. Since his return he has been promoted to a higher place in the treasury department.

Hon. Ben Hill dined with Mr. Chittenden and a party of capitalists the other day. The party were delighted with Mr. Hill and his views on the currency question. Mr. Hill goes very near as far as Mr. Bayard in his views on finance.

To-morrow congress will adjourn for the holidays. Already a number of the members have left for their homes. The Christmas does not bid to be very lively as the length of the recess will admit of nearly everybody going to their homes, clerks as well as members.

Shelley, of Alabama, will not push his bill to inquire into the cause of the negro exodus from the south until after the holidays, and then he proposes to go to the bottom. He will show that the exodus has been carefully worked up; that negroes have been threatened with disfranchisement by republican leaders in at least one southern state, if they did not emigrate to where they were told to go. Mr. Shelley has obtained much valuable information from leading colored men here, who do not wish to see the poor and ignorant of their race duped into going to sections of the country north where they would starve, because they are unused to the climate, and not prepared to meet the rigors of the present winter. The facts elicited will be of great interest as showing the methods by which the exodus was brought about.

Judge Martindale, of Indianapolis, who is here as a member of the national republican executive committee, told your correspondent to-day that Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, told him quite recently that Tilden was his first love for the democratic presidential nomination, but that if Tilden was not renominated he would support Grant.

It has become known here that a company of General Grant's intimate political and personal friends will hold a consultation in Philadelphia during his stay there, with a view of deciding whether, in their judgments, he ought to be a candidate for the republican nomination. Quite a number of these friends are decided in their opposition to his candidacy. A number of them are also understood to hold that the time has come when he should decide the matter one way or the other, and that he cannot afford to have the subject continue any longer a matter of doubt. Among those who will have part in this conference are the chief men in the Nicaragua canal project, and they will strongly urge General Grant to accept the position they offer. General Grant's friends here expect an announcement, which will be by authority, within a week.

Many persons are deceived by the appearance of the appropriation bills in the house before the holidays into the belief that there will be an early final adjournment of congress. An examination of the records show that it is customary to have these bills come in before the holidays, as they are the ones upon which there is generally no discussion. The long sessions of the past six congresses lasted until the middle of June at least, and several until July, and there are no indications now that this will be any different from former sessions. In fact, the experienced ones calculate upon exciting times after the holidays, and exciting sessions mean long sessions.

In conversation respecting the anti-polygamy laws and the bills on that subject introduced in the house by Mr. Willits, of Michigan, Delegate Cannon, of Utah, said that he does not believe that those laws can ever be made effective. He declares that the desire to disfranchise Mormons is born of a hope among impecunious people in Utah that they will be able to control the offices and disburse the taxes of Utah if the scheme of disfranchisement is carried out. Mr. Cannon denies that he has recently been married to a fifth wife. He says also that it would be contrary to all precedent for the house of representatives to take any action toward expelling him. If he has offended against the laws, he is to be tried by the laws, and not by congress. He refers approvingly to the grounds taken by General Butler a few years ago when it was proposed to expel several members of the house for their connection with the credit mobilier speculation. General Butler then declared that the people of a congressional district might send a known thief to congress if they should like, and that the house would have no right to expel him. The people of Utah elected Mr. Cannon knowing him to be a polygamist, and that gentleman says the house has nothing to do with that fact. Mr. Willits has proposed his amendment to the anti-polygamy laws in order to meet the present difficulty of proving a polygamous marriage. His amendment is in the form of a section to be added to the bill introduced by Representative Young, of Ohio, on the 2d instant. As amended, the bill provides that no statute of limitations of the United States shall be a bar to any prosecution of any person for the crime of bigamy until two years after the last act of cohabitation between the parties to any bigamous marriage. Proof of the actual rite or ceremony of either marriage is not to to be required, but it shall be sufficient to establish such charge of bigamy if it shall be satisfactorily proved that the defendant within the time prescribed by law cohabited with more than one woman, claiming and recognizing them contemporaneously as his wives. Mr. Cannon thinks that there are grave constitutional objections to this bill as an ex post facto measure.

The sub-committee of the house committee on militia, to whom was referred the resolution authorizing the secretary of war to furnish the Cherokee artillery company, of Rome, Ga., a battery of field artillery and equipments, has agreed to report favorably on the bill with the amendment that the secretary of war be authorized to loan to said company a battery of four guns with equipments and take bond for their safe keeping and return when called for. General Benet, chief of ordnance, has assured Representative Speer, chairman of the sub-committee, that he can readily supply guns and equipments.

Daniel M. Harthers and D. C. Pearson, have been appointed storekeepers and gaugers for the sixth district of North Carolina.

The senate was in executive session today, and confirmed the nomination of J. B. Sener, of Virginia, to be chief justice of Wyoming, and the following nominations of postmasters: Francis W. Thorne, at Brackettsville, Texas, and James W. Ward, at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Andrew Clark, internal revenue collector at Atlanta, Ga., in a dispatch to Commissioner Raum, reports the seizure of four illicit distilleries, and says the deputy marshal accompanying him made several arrests.

The house committee of education and labor to-day agreed upon the bill introduced by Representative Goode, at the last session, and ordered a favorable report to be made to the house. The bill provides that the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people; that the secretary of the treasury, upon the receipt of the statement from the secretary of the interior of the amount of net receipts from sales of public lands for each year shall apportion such receipts to the several states on the basis of their population between the ages of five and twenty-one years. After five years half of said net proceeds and after ten years the whole of the same shall be set apart as an educational fund and invested in United States 4 per cent. bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated as above provided.

Postmaster-General Key has ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Macon, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark., to go into effect January 1st.

The house committee on the revision of laws also considered and discussed at some length to-day the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Townsend at the last session of congress, proposing as an amendment to the constitution that no claim shall hereafter be paid or allowed by the United States as damages or otherwise for any property, real or personal, taken, injured, used or destroyed by the United States troops or by order of any officers, civil or military, acting under the authority thereof, during the late war for the maintenance of the union in any of the states, which were engaged in war against the government of the United States. The committee postponed action on the bill until after the holiday recess.

Representative Acklins's bill introduced in the house to-day provides that the president of the national board of health, surgeon-general of the navy, surgeon-general of the army and president of the state board of health shall be empowered to establish quarantine stations on the lines of the road leading to and from any city or section that has been declared infected with yellow fever, and shall alone have power to make and put in force quarantine regulations affecting passengers, baggage or freight.

The Spanish minister in this city received a telegram from Madrid to-night announcing that the first five sections of the act for the abolition of slavery in Cuba were passed in the Spanish senate to-day, and that the whole law will be passed on Tuesday next by a strong majority.

The comptroller of currency has called on the national banks for their reports showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, December 12. The comptroller reports that the amount of additional circulation issued to banks in November was $3,109,350, and during the month of December to the 19th instant, was $2,023,370, making $5,132,720, since the date of the table published in his last report. The amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring the circulation during the same time, is $415,640, making a net increase of $4,717,040.

The Federal Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting, in compliance with the senate resolutions calling therefor, information concerning the effect upon revenues and upon consumers of the repeal of duty on tea and coffee in 1872. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Saulsbury, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported a resolution that an attachment issue to the sergeant-at-arms commanding him to bring to the bar of the senate for contempt Mr. Smith and other witnesses subpœnaed by the sub committee to investigate the charges against Senator Ingalls, and who have refused to testify. Adopted.

Mr. Hoar presented a petition signed by Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams and other distinguished members of the Massachusetts historical society, praying a suitable appropriation for the erection of a monument to commemorate the victory of Yorktown. Referred to the committee on the library.

Mr. Hoar presented petitions of citizens asking the appointment of a labor commission. Referred to the committee on education and labor.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Davis (West Virginia), reported yesterday from the committee on agriculture, instructing the agricultural committees of both houses to consider the subject of agriculture and report what ought to be done by the government to promote agricultural interests, was adopted.

The senate proceeded to consider the pension appropriation bill, and it was passed.

The senate took up the Voorhees resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the negro emigration from the south. Mr. Voorhees spoke upon it. It led to a long and animated debate which occupied most of the afternoon. Mr. Voorhees said it was desirable to know whether the exodus was or was not caused, as alleged, by unjust political treatment of negroes in the south. Indiana did not wish to be colonized by negroes any more than California to be colonized by Chinese. He considered Mr. Windom's amendment providing inquiry with regard to setting apart separate territories for negro colonists premature, and let the committee act on its own discretion with regard to such suggestion.

After a brief defense by Mr. Windom of his amendment, Mr. Hill (Georgia) said he was tired of these congressional investigations. The negro exodus would settle itself. The talk about the cause of the movement was gammon. The negroes were contented in direct proportion to the time the southern states had been freed from corrupt, bad rule. The number of colored school children in Georgia would probably reach 90,000 this year, and the tax books showed that the colored people of that state had more than $5,000,000 in real estate. The discontent among the negroes was in the unthrifty and worthless classes, who were worked upon by designing men. He had doubted the capacity of the blacks to become good citizens, but was glad to admit they had done better than was expected. They had found out that their old masters instead of being their worst enemies, as they had been told, were their best friends. He would not, however, further oppose the resolution than to deprecate it on general principles.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Windom's amendment, which was rejected, Messrs. Hill and Garland voting with the republicans.

Mr. Ransom (North Carolina) said he voted against the amendment because it contained the unjust assumption that the negroes had been ill treated by the whites. To show that this was not the case, he quoted ex-Governor Holden, Hon. R. C. Badger and several republican state representatives and prominent colored citizens of North Carolina, who declared that the colored people of that state had not been unfairly dealt with. Mr. Ransom thought that the southern treatment of negroes would compare favorably with the northern treatment of Indians. One race is visibly and rapidly improving while the other is disappearing from the earth.

Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) asked, if the negroes were well treated in the south, why they were emigrating to an inhospitable climate?

Mr. Ransom asked in return why if the people were well treated in Massachusetts, they were emigrating to Tennessee. If the cause was oppressive in one case, why not in the other? He thought the exodus was due to the misrepresentation of various people, perhaps of some republican senators. He would like to know why the colored emigration had been diverted from Kansas to Indiana.

Mr. Windom—Perhaps because the negroes, as Mr. Hill says, are so fond of democratic rule, and Indiana is about the only northern democratic state left.

Mr. McDonald—I would suggest that it is because they are more fond of democratic than republican charity.

Mr. Windom quoted from the reports of Senators Bayard, Beck and Blair of several years ago, when they were investigating the condition of the southern negroes to the effect that in the natural course of events, there was no future alternative for the negro between exodus and extinction.

Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that when this report was made the republicans had control of the southern state governments. The situation was then indeed deplorable, and if it had continued there might have been no alternative between exodus and extinction, but the situation is now happily changed.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. Ingalls, Hill, Jonas, and others participated, and after a slight modification of Mr. Voorhees's resolution, a vote was taken thereupon, and resulted ayes 27, nays 12. The senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Louisiana) a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on Mississippi levees to proceed over the Mississippi river to its mouth at such times as the committee may direct for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of its pecular condition and wants and gathering information relative to the best method for its improvement, with power to take action.

The call of committees for reports is now progressing.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Gibson, (Louisiana) to authorize national banks to make loans on real estate. Also to repeal section 3412 of the revised statutes with regard to national banks.

By Mr. Acklin, (Louisiana) for the regulation of inter-state freights and passengers and to relieve the same from the restrictions of local quarantine.

Mr. Hatch (Missouri), from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill to repeal so much of the internal revenue law as prohibits farmers and planters from selling leaf-tobacco to others than manufacturers without special tax. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Scales (North Carolina) chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, reported back amendments to the senate bill for the removal of the Utes from Utah, and asked its immediate consideration.

The house went into a committee of the whole, laid aside previous business and proceeded to debate it at great length. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Springer, Hooker and Scales; by Mr. Conger, who denounced the bill as a fraud; by Mr. Haskill (Kansas), who asserted the right of the president to proclaim the entire abrogation of the Ute treaty; by Mr. Belford (California), who reminded Mr. Conger that the bill denounced by him as a fraud, had been prepared by the secretary of the interior; by Mr. Keifer (Ohio) and others. Finally, the committee rose without action and the house adjourned.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE Alabama river is very high.

WACO, Texas, has eleven thousand inhabitants.

WEST VIRGINIA has a school population of 206,274.

THE colored people of Anderson, S. C., have opened a co-operative store.

THE orange crop on the islands near Beaufort, S. C., has been quite large.

TRAVEL over the Arkansas Midland railway is very large.

VICKSBURG, Miss., has at no season ever received as much cotton as at the present one.

JACKSON, Miss., has a new opera house which will seat 900 persons.

TEXAS will raise nearly one fourth of the entire cotton crop of the United States.

SIX life saving stations have been established on the coast of Texas.

TWO young Germans have gone into the silk worm culture in Brenham, Texas.

FOUR students of the Richmond institute, in Virginia, desire to become missionaries in Africa.

SOUTH CAROLINA expends for education $1.65 per capita of her school population.

THE bar-room bell-punch has had its day in Virginia.

A CLEMENT attachment will be run in Selma, Ala., by a $20,000 joint stock company.

CHARLESTON COUNTY, South Carolina, has the largest scholastic population in South Carolina—27,234.

THE college students of Lexington, Ky., have formed a young men's Christian association.

THERE are 169 students at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

OVER six million bushels of coal are coming into the Mississippi river from Pittsburg.

DIPHTHERIA is very prevalent in Louisville, Kentucky.

CHARLES KILGOUR, of Cincinnati, recently purchased the Memphis water-works for $155,000.

A NEW and fatal disease is making sad havoc among horses near Cynthiana, Ky.

KENTUCKY is destined to be the fountain head of the lithographic industry.

TWELVE thousand tickets to Cole's circus were sold for three performances in Memphis.

COLUMBUS has shipped to date more than any town in east Mississippi.

ONE thousand earth closets are in use in New Orleans, and work admirably.

RICHMOND, Virginia, has a soup house for the poor, established by the ladies of the city mission.

FIFTY indictments have been brought against the saloon keepers of Dallas, Texas, for violation of the Sunday law.

THE demi monde are permitted to occupy reserved seats, front row in the opera house at Sherman, Texas.

OAK RIDGE, N. C., is picking up smartly on account of the trade in sassafras oil and the rise in price.

THE Central railroad company of Texas uses about 40,000 gallons of water daily for its locomotives and shops at Corsicana.

ON account of want of money the public schools of Richmond, Va., have been closed for one month.

THE Lexington, Ky., Transcript says that 126,210 pounds of fine beef were lately shipped from that place to Queen Victoria's residence.

NORTH CAROLINA has 190 Methodist ministers. The Methodist church property in the state is valued at $702,385.

THE Davidson county medical college, of Tennessee, is looking to the legislature for some measure to supply bodies for operations.

A "STIFF" SUBJECT.

ROBBERY OF A COBB GRAVEYARD.

Inquiring the Way to the City of the Dead—A Bad Smelling Bundle—Searching the Atlanta Medical Colleges—What the Physicians Say About It.

Atlanta has a sensation similar to that which so excited Chattanooga few weeks ago. Considering the fact that body-snatching has long been practiced all over the country, and that medical colleges everywhere are every day dissecting subjects thus obtained, it is somewhat remarkable that there should be a sudden fit of public indignation on the subject. But there is such a feeling and it has recently been strongly developed in this section of the country.

Yesterday morning when Deputy Sheriff Thomas went to his office he found awaiting him Mr. Pursley, Mr. Thomas and another man from Cobb county. They stated that they had come to secure the execution of certain search warrants which they had sworn out against the three medical colleges of Atlanta before Jesse Simpson, a justice of the peace in Marietta. They explained why they wanted this search made, and told the following story:

Last week Mr. William Johnson, an old and highly respected citizen of Cobb county, died after a short illness. His remains were buried last Thursday afternoon near a Baptist church eight miles from Marietta, on the Roswell road. On the following Saturday morning some of the friends of the deceased passed by the graveyard and noticed that the mound over the grave of Mr. Johnson appeared rough and irregular. Later in the day they became so suspicious that they resolved to disinter the remains. They found pieces of clothing in the loose dirt in the grave. The coffin was reached, opened and found empty! The corpse had been snatched, stripped and carried off. The news of the theft spread over the county and created quite an excitement. The relatives of the deceased Mr. Johnson were indignant and resolved to discover the mystery if possible. They succeeded in discovering the following facts:

Late Friday afternoon a white man and a negro crossed the ferry near the graveyard in a light spring wagon. Mr. Pursley, who owns the ferry, carried them across. They asked many questions of him as to the direction and surroundings of the graveyard, and also inquired if they could get across the ferry at any hour of the night. Late at night it seems that they returned, but not by the same road. They crossed at a ferry higher up the river where they were seen by a Mr. Trout, and he states that they had something in the wagon which smelled badly. These men evidently stole the body, and the question then was how to catch up with them. As they came in the direction of Atlanta, it was naturally supposed that they had procured the body for some one of the three medical colleges in this city. The relatives of the deceased, therefore concluded to make a thorough search and a determined effort to capture and punish the guilty parties. Colonel Thomas told the three men that he would do all he could to aid them and at once started to execute the warrants. He procured the assistance of Patrolman Foute of the police, and visited every medical college in the city. The Eclectic medical college on Peachtree street, was thoroughly inspected, but it has no dissecting room and it was evident that the lost body was not there.

The Southern medical college was next visited and no sign of the snatched corpse was found. At both these colleges the faculty were courteous and showed the officers through with pleasure.

The Atlanta medical college was visited and likewise inspected. Colonel Thomas had told Mr. Pursley to keep a sharp lookout for the men who were in the wagon. Mr. Pursley remembered the negro more distinctly than the white man and said he could easily identify him. He had learned that a negro named George had been seen last Friday night going toward Cobb county in a spring wagon, and had sworn out a warrant for the arrest of plain George. As he approached the Atlanta medical college with the officers, he saw George Vaughn, the colored janitor standing near the gate, and at once said: "There's the negro who was in the wagon."

George was arrested and the officers entered the college with him. Dr. Willis Westmoreland was lecturing at the time. When he learned of the invasion of the officers he offered to carry them through the entire college. They looked from top to bottom in all nooks and corners but found no trace of the missing body. In the dissecting room there were some subjects, but none of them could have been the corpse for which they were searching. Dr. Westmoreland offered to give bond in any sum for the janitor, but Colonel Thomas thought that, as the warrant was returnable to a Cobb county court, he had no right to bail the prisoner, or to allow it done in Fulton county. He was accordingly taken to the station-house, where he is still guarded. Colonel Thomas telegraphed the sheriff of Cobb county that George Vaughn had been arrested and asked him to send Mr. Trout at once to identify him if he should prove to be the man who was in the wagon.

Sheriff Stephens replied: "Hold him until Trout can come." Mr. Trout will reach Atlanta this morning and will see if George is the negro he saw in the wagon with the bad smelling bundle. If he so identifies him, he will probably be carried to Cobb county at once for a preliminary examination. The students and faculty regret the arrest of the janitor very much. He is a very faithful fellow, and enjoys the confidence of the whole college.

Twenty of the students will swear that he was here last Friday night and waited on them in the dissecting room. Dr. Westmoreland says he has twice spoken to other negroes for George on account of their close resemblance to him. His friends say they will, if necessary, spend $1,000 to secure his acquittal of this charge. The officers who arrested George describe his manner as nervous when they approached him. The entire proceedings were so unprecedented in Atlanta that they created quite a sensation all over the city. The medical men were especially aroused. Some of them deprecated the search of the colleges and declare that there was not sufficient ground for it. Others talk pleasantly about it, and say that the colleges must have subjects. Recently the city cemeteries have been so closely watched that the supply of "stiffs" has been drawn principally from country graveyards. They are in such demand that body snatching is a paying business. A good subject for the dissecting knife will bring $100, and it is said that the medical colleges of the principal western cities have agents on the look out all over the country. There has recently been so much agitation on this subject that it has become dangerous to invade the silence of the grave to seize its cold occupant and devote what is left of the human to the purposes of science.

In New York and Philadelphia, paupers are legally given to the dissecting rooms. Our physicians favor some such plan. They say science demands and will have subjects to dissect. The progress of medicine and the welfare of the human race demand them. If pauper graves are guarded, the tombs of the wealthy will be broken open. If city graveyards are kept safe, the quiet of the rural burying ground will be invaded. It is impossible to guard all the fresh corpses the world over and the seizure of bodies will continue if there is not some provision made for a regular supply. We merely give these as the arguments of the physicians who have talked freely to the reporter. On the other hand, there is a natural horror in the idea of robbing a grave and when the matter is brought home to each one it is decidedly repulsive.

Public sentiment seems to be going against this practice and it is having some effect for the price of corpses is rising and the fellow who snatches one now can get almost any price he may ask for it. We may chronicle further developments in the present case in our next issue.

THE CLEMENT MILLS.

A FEW WORDS OF EXPLANATION.

What The Constitution Wants Done—Let every Man Look for Himself—Some Developments—A Pamphlet on the Subject—The Views of a Millwright.

There are one or two of our exchanges, that in cautioning the people to be careful before they invest in the Clement attachments, misrepresent our position in the matter.

No one can go further than we have gone in urging the people to be prudent. We have not written a single article without adding to it the urgent advice that no one should invest until they had looked for themselves. We thought we seen in these little mills a great chance for the development of our state and our section. We therefore took hold of them, and wrote them up in detail, insisting all the time, however, that we were not capable of taking in the whole situation, and that every man should go and look into it for himself. While our own investigation and the investigation of others has added to our confidence in the Clement mills, and while we are now firm in the opinion that these mills will be as common in the south in less than ten years as the cotton gins are now, and will thus virtually double the value of the cotton crop to the south, we still adhere to the position taken by us at first, and insisted on all through, and that is, that we write frankly, but from our own view, and that each man must judge for himself.

A CLEMENT MILLS PAMPHLET.

In this connection we may state that it has been impossible for us to answer one information on the subject. It is equally impossible to republish in THE CONSTITUTION, items concerning the mills that have already been published. To meet the demand for information a pamphlet has been prepared that contains all that we have published on the subject, and a vast deal of information besides this. This pamphlet has been arranged with a view of answering every question that could possibly be asked. This pamphlet is advertised in another column, and is offered for sale at nominal figures.

THE GROWTH OF THE ATTACHMENT.

In the meantime the Clement mills grow in favor daily. We see that there are new communities becoming interested all the time. In almost every paper that we pick up there is a notice that such and such a town or village has organized for a Clement attachment. It is assured beyond doubt that there will be enough put up in the next twelve months to give a fair trial, and a very general trial, all over Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas. The machine will then stand on its own work. In Americus a company has been raised and one gentleman says that he will put in his mill and water-power worth $3,000 and will let it all stand as a guarantee that the investers will be pleased with their investment. He certainly has an abiding faith in it. Mr. M. J. Florence, of Powder Springs, accompanied by Mr. Van Winkle, a practical machinist, of this city, went up to Westminster the other day for an inspection of the mills, and came back pleased with its work. We think the best plan is for a half dozen farmers to club together and put up one among themselves, and use it for the working up of their own cotton. He thinks the mills, if properly managed, will do great good for the country. This opinion is only one of a hundred that we might quote.

We append, however, the views of Mr. J. R. Howell, a practical millwright, who has seen the mills at work, and who writes understandingly:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Having recently visited the Westminster new process cotton mill, where the Clement attachment is in very successful operation, and believing that many readers of your standard paper would be pleased to learn more about the mechanical principles and practical operations of this interesting combination, I herewith send you a brief description:

The seed cotton is first placed in a cleaning machine having a rotating shaft with curved arms, that agitates it until it is made entirely clean. It is carried to the gin by means of an endless traveling feed apron, 14 feet long by 3 feet wide, that moves 31 inches per minute. It has 4 equal divisions or sections. One pound and two ounces of cleaned seed cotton is evenly spread on each section as they pass to the gin. It having 64 saws with 286 teeth, each 7 inches diameter, are placed 56-100 of an inch apart, and make one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, 4½ feet per second. With this slow, mild movement the lint is separated from the seed without the slightest cutting or damage to the cotton, leaving the fiber full length.

Between the ribs or breast and the brush is suspended a series of concave plates called motors; they nearly fill the space between the saws; their delicate upper edge being very near the saw teeth they catch and remove all motes and specks that are brought forward by the saw leaving the cotton entirely clean as it passes to the brush.

A round well-filled brush, 9 inches in diameter, 36 inches long, and making 300 revolutions per minute that runs in contact with the gin and carries the lint from the saws to the card cylinder that is 36 inches diameter, 36 inches long and makes 150 revolutions per minute. Here the carding is completed and the cotton is taken off by the doffer cylinder, from which it passes in a thin, delicate sheet through a ring and between rollers, when it is formed into an endless roll or ribbon called sliver, with the fibers all lying parallel. One hundred feet of sliver is made per minute, that falls into reversing rotating cans that are removed to the drawing-frame, where the sliver is elongated and takes a different form and is passed to the speeder; from the speeder it is taken to the spinning-frame, where the thread is completed. It is then removed to the reels where it is formed into skeins, each having 840 yards of thread.

It must be clear to every thinking mind that thread made from cotton fresh from the seed in its oily, flexible and pliant condition, with the fibers laid parallel when formed into thread, will make an article much smoother and stronger and will hold the twist more perfectly than thread made from cotton that is ginned at the rate of 500 pounds per hour, with saws runnings 450 revolutions per minute, that cut and damage the fiber, after being picked and seasoned in a crooked and tangled condition before it is manufactured.

A carding machine, with the Clement attachment occupies a floor space 4 by 10 feet and requires about 5 horse power to drive it, and all other machines necessary to manufacture 500 pounds of seed cotton into yarn per day. One net horse power for every 100 pounds of seed cotton worked per day is a fair estimate for motive power. The motive power employed, whether steam or water, should exceed the net power absolutely required to drive the mill 50 per cent. If a single set of machinery requires 5-horse power the engines or water-wheel should have 7½ net power.

Our permanent streams will furnish ample power, where 4-foot head can be secured, by using a suitable turbine water wheel. The power can be transmitted by rope to any suitable elevated location where a cheap, one-story building can be erected. The floor should be 25x50 feet, and made strong and firm to support the machines; the upper portion may be made very light and cheap. It should be well lighted.

The commercial value of cotton is very much lessened on account of the cut and broken condition of the fiber. I believe the time is near when a more careful system will be employed for removing the cotton from the seed.

The Willimantic spool cotton thread company have in their factory a combing machine that takes out all broken fibers, leaving only the full-length cotton to form the delicate cords that makes the six cord spool sewing thread. Will we of the south soon be able to manufacture seed cotton spool thread without combing?

I feel confident that if the cotton crops could be fully and completely utilized that the sunny south has struck the key note of great success and prosperity and that the dark cloud that has been hanging over us is fast showing a bright, silvery edge.

J. R. HOWELL,
Mechanic and Hydraulic Engineer, 21 Broad street.

THE OLD DOMINION.

A Gigantic Railroad Scheme—A Breeze Among the Readjusters.

RICHMOND, December 18.—A bill was introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Fulkerson, to incorporate the Richmond and Southwestern railroad company, the road to extend from some point on the southeastern boundary line of Kentucky to and through the city of Richmond to tide water in the state of Virginia. It is claimed that the incorporators propose to expend $50,000,000 in Virginia in the construction of the road and the development of the mineral and other resources of the southern part of the state. This enterprise is alleged to be under the auspices of Boston capitalists exclusively.

No progress was made to day in the general assembly in the election of county judges, although a number of candidates had been selected by the readjusters in the caucus last night. The delay was due to some demoralization among the members of the dominant party arising from dissatisfaction with several of the caucus nominees. A resolution was therefore adopted, postponing the joint order till to-morrow; in the meantime a caucus of the readjusters will be held to-night. Everything will be set right and work will go on again.

A Big Strike.

CHICAGO, December 18.—Fowler Brothers have discharged two thousand hands in their packing house at the stock-yards because they insisted that no non-union men should work with them. Other houses are running very few hands, and the whole number of workmen now idle is estimated at five thousand to eight thousand.

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp wi'l continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

...of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution		$10 00 a year.
" "		5 00 six months.
" "		2 50 three months
Weekly Constitution		1 50 a year.
" "		1 00 six months.
" "	Clubs of 10,	12 50 a year.
" "	Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Southern Cultivator		1 50
" "	Clubs of 10,	12 50 "
" "	Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50 for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 19, 1879

BLAINE will now be compelled to conduct an anti-third-term campaign. It is his only chance; and it is hardly a chance at all for the cards are stocked against him, and he will be shut out from the rotten boroughs of the party in the south.

THE Chilenos have only to meet the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia to defeat them. Another victory or two will put the Peruvians at least in a road to listen to the intervention of some friendly power. Chili is proving as powerful on land as on water.

DON CAMERON might give his friend and relative, John Sherman, a chance to secure some delegates from the south, but he will give Blaine none at all. Blaine claims that Cameron betrayed him at Cincinnati when Hayes snatched the nomination from the Maine statesman, and there has been bad blood between them ever since.

CONGRESSMAN BLOUNT is a biger man than old man Grant in Macon. He has given that city free delivery of mail matter, and made it the center of a new judicial district. If he keeps on as he has begun, he may urge congress to move the capital to Macon. Whatever he presses upon the attention of congress is sure to go through.

A CONSIDERABLE majority of the national republican committee are supporters of Grant, and the rest prefer Blaine as first choice. Two only will support Sherman, and that as second choice—one of these being the colored member from Georgia, who holds a place in the custom-house at Savannah. Sherman is in fact almost without a friend in the national committee of his party.

THE democratic national committee will not meet until the 22d of February, to determine when and where the next national convention shall be held. The choice of places ranges from St. Louis to Boston, Philadelphia having perhaps the most backers just at present. Baltimore and Cincinnati are not without partisans. The convention will probably be held about the first of July.

THE news from Afghanistan leaves the British forces cooped up in Sherpur cantonment, which overlooks Cabul and commands some of the entrances to it. Cabul itself is in the hands of the Afghans, and so is nearly all the rest of the country. The different tribes and cliques are doing some fighting among themselves, but it is safe to say that they will unite at every good opportunity to defeat the invaders. The British forces are in no present danger, but their line of communication is cut, and cannot be restored until reinforcements arrive. In the meanwhile snow is accumulating in the passes.

THE selection of Don Cameron as chairman of the republican national committee, and of Chicago as the meeting place of the convention, is a double Grant victory. Cameron was a member of Grant's cabinet; Grant has publicly said that he is one of the few really great men in this country, and Cameron is, in short, an avowed third-term man. Sherman is his wife's uncle, and Blaine is Pennsylvania-born, but Cameron will prove true to Grant. And so will Chicago. The New York Herald says that, with Don Cameron at the head of the committee, "it is safe to predict that there will be no "lack of ability or money for so organ- "izing the southern republicans that "their delegates to the national conven- "tion will express their real preference."

The Bright Side of the Exodus.

The exodus movement in North Carolina, which has for its purpose the planting of republican votes in Indiana has been conceived and carried out, as we are told by those who have investigated the matter, in the most secret manner. Native white republicans and colored men of intelligence have uniformly been ignored, and the "immigration clubs" have been formed under the supervision of the most disreputable colored men. The movement has been going on ever since the flabby Mr. Windom sickened the senate with a speech on the subject; but why it should be made a secret of is one of the mysteries that will never be explained until some colored politician of the future concludes to make it the subject of a magazine article.

So far as the Georgia negroes are concerned, we hope that when they get ready to take any stock in the exodus they will have the manhood to go about it in the most open manner. If there is any effort to restrain them it will take no severer shape than advice based upon a natural and personal interest in their welfare. There need be no secret about it, and they would probably be the gainers by discussing the question in all its bearing with their white friends. So far as THE CONSTITUTION is concerned, we are frank to say that reflection has considerably modified our opposition to the exodus movement. We have come to the conclusion that the sooner the movement becomes general and effectual and is over with, the better for the south. It is true this view is open to the charge of selfishness, but at the same time it must be apparent to all who have closely studied the subject that some such experience as that to be gained in the trials and tribulations of a general exodus is necessary to convince the great mass of the colored people once for all that they will have to look to their own industry for a livelihood instead of to the charity of the north, or to the bounty of the nation. There will be suffering and the most cruel and bitter disappointments, but the lesson the negroes will learn among the unsympathetic strangers of the west and northwest is worth all the suffering that may precede it.

We are not unfriendly to the colored people. On the contrary, there is not a negro of intelligence in the state but knows that THE CONSTITUTION is anxious to see the race elevated to a proper appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; but at the same time, it is apparent to us, as it must be to all reflecting minds, that behind the exodus lies an era of great prosperity for the south. Nor [illegible] argument would we invite the colored people to sacrifice themselves to the best interests of Georgia. If we are willing to enjoy the fruits of the political and substantial prosperity which would follow the removal of the bulk of the negro population, we are not willing to urge the colored people to face the horrors of the adversity into which such a movement would plunge them. If the movement goes on without the aid of the southern people—indeed, in the face of their protests and in spite of their friendly advice—well and good. We shall not be adverse, under those circumstances, to taking advantage of it. Let the republican politicians be held responsible for the negro exodus from the south, and the southern people will be quite willing to be held responsible for their own future.

It must be apparent even to intelligent colored men that the presence in the south of the great mass of the colored people will always be made the occasion and the excuse of sectional appeals to the north—appeals that must be successful as long as the people of that section continue to remain ignorant of the real relations that time and experience have established between the two races. The northern people, for instance, cannot conceive of any contingency in which a colored man will vote in the direction of his own best interests and the best interests of his white neighbors. They regard him altogether as a political machine, and when he fails to respond to the demands made upon him by the republican bosses, immediately the cry goes up that he is denied the right of suffrage. It is utterly impossible to convince the people of the north in the usual way that the negro is capable of uniting his manhood with judgment and voting as he may please; they believe that he is held in political bondage by the republican party, and they will continue to believe it for a generation or more unless a general exodus of the colored people of the south should sweep the race utterly out of politics as a sectional issue.

All this is well understood by thoughtful colored men, and they will not misunderstand our meaning when we say that there is no sort of objection to a movement in Georgia similar to that which was begun in Louisiana and Mississippi, and which now bids fair to seize upon the negroes of the Carolinas. Georgia would probably miss her colored population more keenly than any other southern state, because they are more intelligent, better disposed, thriftier and more industrious. The interests of our larger planters would suffer somewhat, land would become cheaper, and our congressional representation would be reduced; but all these are temporary evils inseparable from such a movement. The benefits would be many and lasting. Our political prosperity would no longer be weighed down with an issue that can breed nothing but the most hopeless spirit of sectionalism on both sides; a tide of healthy immigration would at once flow in this direction, attracted hither by our wonderful material resources, our unsurpassed climate, and our marvellous agricultural possibilitities. We are viewing this matter solely with respect to the future, and not with respect to any of the temporary inconveniences that might result, albeit we are convinced that these inconveniences would be fewer and of far less magnitude than a superficial view might lead one to suppose. Neither the south nor the state of Georgia has anything to lose by an exodus of the colored population even though the movement should sweep the last of the race into the northern and western states. On the contrary, we are inclined to regard the scheming of the poor little republican politicians towards that end as one of the means employed by Providence to lead this section out of the confusion of poverty and distress. But the methods of these politicians are so peculiar that they will bear commenting on at another time.

THEY tell of a congressman in Washington who "has Mr. Hayes's ear." And now what does the unhappy congressman propose to do with it? It would be indelicate to use it either as an umbrella or as a doormat. He might sell it to a green grocer as a tripe, but even this would seem to be sordid and unpatriotic. The congressman is in a dilemma.

COURTNEY claims to use a buzz-saw attachment.

THE New Orleans Picayune wants to know if the next president can be elected without slinging mud. No, dear sir, nine hundred stalwart republicans are already up to their knees in the political brick-yard.

IT is stated that Harrison Reed, at one time republican governor of Florida, is vending vegetables in Jacksonville for a living. He can at least claim that this method is not without the honesty that was lacking when he was engaged with a lot of brother carpet baggers in robbing the state. We wish Harrison success in his new field.

THE editor of the Tribune, in behalf of the south, is lamenting in quite an able s yle the possibility of a renewal of the exodus. As the Tribune seems to have taken the contract to do our grieving for us, we presume that an effort on our part to betray any feeling would mar the tableau. We shall endeavor to keep a dry eye.

THE king of Spain borrowed $2,000,000 to get married on. In Utah, a man only wants a dollar and a half to get married twice a week.

WE are endeavoring to inveigle the editor of the New York Times into a calm and candid discussion of the situation at the south. The probability is, however, that the editor has other engagements. It is wonderful how busy republican editors become when you endeavor to draw them into a discussion in which they will be compelled to give their readers a glimpse at facts.

HERE is another affront to the whites. It is reliably stated that Ouray, the Ute chief, sleeps on a spring bed.

IF the organs desire to get the republican party solid on the financial issue, they ought to turn over their ink-bottles, and whoop, and howl, and swear that the solid south is about to use the greenback and the silver dollar as instruments to torture the loyal north. Such an argument would have an immense circulation and would be received by the northern people as a fact.

IT is getting time for Mary Anderson to celebrate her twentieth birth-day again.

THE life of an editor is worth living, after all. John Sherman admitted to one of the Washington correspondents of THE CONSTITUTION the other day that he is a reader of this paper. We presume John's copy gradually finds its way into the hands of Mrs. Jenks, who uses it for curl-papers. Sweet thought!

JOHN SHERMAN wants to increase the duty on rice because the Chinamen manage to subsist on it. The reason is worthy of a Christian statesman.

IT is stated that Mr. John A. Cockerill, formerly of the Baltimore Gazette, has journeyed out west to polish up the editorial page of Mr. Joe Pulsifer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Cockerill has so much of the true spirit of the missionary in his disposition that while he may not remain long in one kraal, he generally leaves the newspaper he edits better than when he found it. He is in all respects one of the most brilliant of modern journalists.

THE ballad department of the New York Tribune seems to have been merely a temporary affair. The public will be glad to learn that Croffut has returned to his pea nut stand.

THE New York Tribune is endeavoring to stiffen up the republican congressmen on the financial issue; but they are disposed to bend even where there is no joint.

THE total absence of the innocent cipher dispatch in Maine is ominous. It begins to look as though the republicans had endeavored to suppress their well-known guilt.

THE Indiana democrats should learn a lesson from the Iowa republicans. It is reliably stated that one tolerably enthusiastic Iowa republican is able to cast more votes on any given election day than two dozen democrats. In this way the Iowa republicans seem to have the upper hand. We trust, however, that before the early spring fogs begin to gather in the horizon we will have the editor of the Burlington Hawkeye thoroughly reformed. We will then have an opportunity to preach a few casual sermons to the agricultural editor of the State Register. But some new argument will have to be invented to convert a man who says he heard the meteors during the shower in 1833 pattering against the leaves of the trees.

BLAINE can now warmly sympathize with Senator Thurman; but who will old man Hannerball Hammerlin sympathize with? The outlook is indeed gloomy.

THE editor of the Courier-Journal cries out: "Send the fools to the rear!" This is in the spirit of your true martyr.

MARK TWAIN bumps around between Boston and Bohemia like a poet in disguise. He is either a poet or a reformed circus rider.

IN GENERAL.

—Shopkeepers do not want spectators.

—It used to be "Poor Carlotta!" It is now "Poor Eugenie!"

—Miss Maggie Mitchell has purchased Archie Gordon's play, "Trix."

—The "beautiful dream" brand of mincemeat is to be placed on the market.

—Ouida's nom de plume was her childish pronunciation of her name, Louisa.

—"Know all men by these presents" is the established formula.

—Thackeray is beginning to be a popular author.

—A table of solid gold is to be presented to General Grant in Philadelphia.

—Now that Xantippe is dead, Wendell Phillips and Carlyle appear to have a monopoly of the scolding business.

—Mr. Courtney has no confidence in himself as an oarsman. He has never received a college education.

—Mrs. Hayes has a little boom of her own. A new Haven paper nominates her for a second term.

—According to Victor Hugo, forty-five is the half-way house between youth and old age.

—Six years ago shad were introduced into California waters. They may now be taken there every month in the year.

—The majority for Wiltz, democrat, for governor of Louisiana is 30,751. The majority for the new constitution is 59,072.

—Christmas shopping is now at its height, and the streets are as lively as though a circus had just come to town.

—Holes in the front of the uniform of Eugenie's son show that he died facing the Zulus. He had emptied his revolver at his assailants.

—The amount Senator David Davis wishes congress to expend for a statue of Chief Justice Marshall in Judiciary square, Washington, is $20,000.

—It is said that Mrs. Hayes finds she can run the white house for $6,000 a year, thus salting down $44,000 solid for the boys. And this is why she wants Rutherford to stick.

—Mrs. Langtry "took a tumble to herself" at Brighton the other day. She was amusing herself on parlor skates when one of the rollers came off.

—Homer was a beggar. Spencer died in want. Cervantes died of hunger. Dryden lived in poverty. Joaquin Miller is doing very well.

—The lumber mills of Minneapolis are troubled to get rid of the sawdust, 300,000 cords lying around every year. It should be made into cold Johnny cakes.

—A canal seems to be the manifest destiny of retired greatness. Grant dreams of Nicaragua, and Garibaldi lies awake nights thinking how to change the river Po into a straight canal.

—Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The weakness of hotel clerks has bespoke;
Full many a diamond's born to shine unseen,
And waste its brightness, while it lies in soak.
—San Francisco Chronicle.

—Painting pictures on old teacups is very nice employment for a woman, but the girl who can fix up a last winter's bonnet is the one who will make her mark in the world.—New York Express.

—One-third of the gold that is mined goes to wear and tear, one-third goes into circulation, and one third into the arts and manufactures. All the gold in the world would make only a pile 25 feet wide, 45 feet long and 25 feet high.

—Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P., says the object of the Irish land league is to convert the whole of the Irish tenants into holders in fee simple by buying out the landlords. He estimates the cost of this operation at £250,000,000.

—Chief Ouray believes and tells the Utes that President Hayes rules the whole world. If Ouray will visit a state fair or two next season he will discover that Hopeful is a "biger man than Hayes," so far as drawing a crowd is concerned.

—The electric light has successfully crossed the ocean, a Liverpool steamer, just in, having been lit with it during the whole voyage. Unlike other light, it traveled at the rate of only twelve or fifteen miles an hour.

—Mr. Walt Whitman is still in St. Louis—too ill to travel. When he is well enough to leave the house he either goes down to the river to "loaf and invite his soul," or visits a neighboring kindergarten, where the children gather merrily about him to beg for stories.

—An action in the civil courts of Naples has been brought against the ex-khedive of Egypt for the sum of 76,000 francs, the balance of 100,000 francs charged for a splendid porcelain service bought by Ishmail Pasha some years ago from the Ginori istablishment, and, it is stated, presented by him to the prince of Wales.

—The new operetta by Gilbert and Sullivan is to be called "The Pirates of Penzance." Though not positively known, the plot is probably founded upon some wild Cornish romance. The new piece is in active preparation and will be produced at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York, in about ten days.

—Mr. Delane, editor of the London Times, at 24 is a case which stands on a par with Pitt, prime minister, at precisely the same age. "Long before Delane was 30," writes the Spectator, "he was courted by all the initiated as one of the male group who govern the United Kingdom, was as powerful as any cabinet minister, and trusted with every kind of political and social secret."

—A seaman stood upon the deck,
Where lots of other seamen were,
But he from all the rest you'd know,
He was the ancient mariner.
A gray-haired man and maiden fair
Stood by the altar. We infer
The scene was changed, yet still the same,
It was the ancient marryin' 'er.
[San Francisco Chronicle.

—Monsignon Kirby has resigned the office of rector of the Irish college at Rome, which he has held for many years, and will be elevated to the college of cardinals. He will be one of the prelates in attendance on the pope to advise on Irish ecclesiastical affairs, and will be succeeded in the rectorship of the Irish college by Canon Verdon, a nephew of Cardinal Cullen.

—Calcraft, the English hangman, died in London Monday. For forty-six years he held the position of Jack Ketch, and one of the executions performed by him, that of the Mannings, of Bermondsey, in 1849, inspired the account of a London mob at a London hanging, written by Charles Dickens for the London Times. Public executions were discontinued shortly afterward, and since then the hangman has not been a man of so great importance in the public eye.

—The Princess Sarah Winnemucca has been lecturing in San Francisco on the wrongs of the Piute Indians, and has excited much sympathy. Sarah is much esteemed on the Pacific coast. She has been instrumental twice, in years past, in keeping her tribe from the warpath. She was petted in Nevada when a young girl, and the old chief, her father, allowed her to remain several years in Carson, or Virginia City, where she received a common-school education.

—One of the most accomplished women in Paris fifteen years ago was Mme. O'Connell. She was the daughter of a chocolate manufacturer of Berlin had a taste for painting, and studied at Brussels, where she married a handsome Irishman, who passed his life in practising fencing and arranging duels. Her salon was one of the most brilliant in Paris, and was frequented by artists, authors and people of culture. The whirligig of time has moved around. She is now lodging among the indigent lunatics in the Ville Evrard asylum, near Paris.

—There is much feeling in Egypt over the removal of Cleopatra's Needle. The Egyptian newspaper, called the Young Egypt, proposes that as soon as the obelisk be removed by Lieutenant Commander Gorringe the land be purchased by the city of Alexandria and a tombstone be placed where the Cleopatra Needle stood, with an inscription to the effect that the stone marks the spot where the obelisk stood until 1879, when it was taken away by the United States of America. A subscription has already been opened in Alexandria for the purpose of carrying into effect this proposition.

—The latest product to which California soil has been found to be well adapted is opium, of which a superb quality, much superior to the opium of commerce, has been raised in the Sonoma valley. The only obstacle to its cultivation is the fact that labor costs more than in the Orient, but that is offset by the better quality of the domestic article, and the absence of heavy duties. There seems to be hardly any product of the earth that cannot be raised in some part of the golden state. Tea, figs, oranges, lemons, bananas, olives, dates, even the cinchona tree and poppy plant grow there along with the fruits and vegetables of temperate climes.

—Mr. Alden, the New York Times humorist, appears on the surface of the literary sea again just long enough to say: "There is no part of the human frame which is more unsatisfactory than the liver No boy ever had any fun with his liver, and no man ever found his liver a source of pleasure or a means of improvement. The Turks, it is true, believe that the liver is the seat of the affections, and in their poetry and love letters express their ardent desire to win the livers of desirable persons of the opposite sex. This, however, is one of the errors of the Mohammedan faith. We know that to speak of two livers which beat as one is a gross anatomical error."

—Count Lobanoff, the new Russian ambassador to London, and successor of Count Schouvaloff, who leaves England with the repute of being the most fascinating foreigner seen in it for a generation, is a man of great wealth, having inherited a good deal of the famous Potemkin property. His carriage horses are grand animals, "tartars of the Ukraine breed," and he has half a dozen pages, sons of chieftains of the Caucasus, intelligent and handsome lads, dressed in their national costume. His servants are all liveried in the costume worn by the menial kind in the time of Catherine the Great, but his coachman and footmen wear the military garb which was the vogue at the court of the first Alexander. This half European half Oriental state marks all details of Lobanoff's home, and he has a wealth of barbaric pearl and gold to his table appointments.

—Rowell has at length fixed on April 5 as the date, and London or Manchester as the place, for the next Astley belt walk—whose condition are not to be raised, either as regards the entrance fee or the minimum distance for sharing the gate money. Sir John Astley, who insists on preserving the original conditions, shows thereby that he is a longer-headed fellow than Rowell and intellectually deeper. It is not impossible that Rowell hopes a pair of American legs may take the belt next time, in order that his own doughty pins can come over here and win it back, together with much lucre. But if no American competitor presents himself, and Rowell should win in April, it would not be surprising to find him voluntarily announcing the next contest there after to be for October, in Gilmore's garden.

The Maine Business.

Louisville Post and News, ind.

The Maine blunder can not be charged to a solid south.

Boston Post, dem.

There are signs of war in Maine, and Blaine had better be looking about for a "substitute."

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Are we about to behold the highly respectable old state of Maine in a condition of civil war? The fact is, it rather looks that way.

Evansville Courier, dem.

Maine will have a democratic governor, and democratic legislature, and a democratic senator. That is the result of the official canvass of the votes cast at the September election. This result has been reached in accordance with the constitution and laws of that state, as the republicans themselves admit. As goes Maine, so goes the union.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

By this audacious act of political burglary the democrats obtain control of two agencies necessary to make doubly sure of the electoral vote of Maine in 1880—first, a majority of the legislature whereby they can pass a law providing for the choosing of presidential electors by that body; and, what is of equal importance, the board of canvassers which is to handle the presidential vote is thus secured for the democracy. They have made a clean sweep, stopping at nothing that stood in their way, and Maine is by this act carried bodily into the democratic fold in spite of herself.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

If the state authorities in canvassing the Maine election returns have been guilty of any fraud or injustice by which republicans have been counted out and democrats counted in, it is not only a crime but a blunder. But before the democrats outside of Maine pay any attention to the republican howl on the subject, it will be best for them to acquaint themselves with the facts. It is already in evidence that the republican victory in Maine was won by the most unblushing frauds and where these are susceptible of proof it is the plain duty of the board to rectify them. In one city the republicans struck off from the registration lists more than seven hundred democratic voters and then obstructed the appeals by vexatious hindrances so as to practically disfranchise them. The letter which Mr. Blaine wrote just before the election intimated that the republican victory must be secured at any cost. There can be little doubt that bribery, election frauds and false counting and returning were practiced to a large extent and an artificial republican majority thus created. Now, in addition to these well grounded beliefs, there are the "irregularities," "informalities" and "miscalculations," about which there can be no dispute, these being matters of record. The original returns are there to be counted. The election laws prescribe certain forms which must be obeyed and if they are not obeyed the party in default must suffer. The republicans have been managing things by "main force and awkwardness" so long disregarding statutes, ignoring constitutional limitations and acting upon the hypothesis that the republican committees were a sort of divine institution that could do no wrong, that it is quite possible they have made fatal irregularities in the election formulas and that they have vitiated their claims to the election even where they have an apparent majority. Law is law and if it counts out the republican candidates it will make them more careful next time.

Revenue Troubles in Georgia.

New York Herald.

At last the revenue officers are said to be intending a determined raid into the "moonshine" distillery district of Georgia. Resistance is of course expected, for the illicit distillers have already driven the officers out of their country at least once, and know that they will get little mercy from the courts if caught. It must also be admitted that a more unpleasant variety of duty never afflicted revenue officers, for the transgressors are about as hardy, alert and vindictive as an equal number of Indians; they are, as a rule, ignorant enough to regard enforcement of the law as persecution, and will therefore be animated by a sentiment somewhat resembling patriotism. As they are perfectly at home in a country of which the officials know very little, the "moonshiners" seem to have the odds in their favor, yet there can be little doubt that the government will finally succeed in breaking up the business if raiding becomes a general instead of a fitful practice, for informers can get more money from the government than distillers, and the latter are doomed to be betrayed. By our letter from Gainesville it appears that Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has hopes of some better method being devised for stopping the violations of law concerning distilling: but for the revenue officials to defer their manifest duty while other officials discuss new ways of improving matters would be poor policy in view of the fact that little or nothing was done by the state authorities before the intended demonstration was announced. Meanwhile the offenders are setting up a defence, which will be found outlined in our letter, and experiences of the other side are also described.

Senator Mahone.

Richmond Dispatch.

Let no conservative touch him. He does not profess to belong to our party; and it would be a shameful betrayal of trust for any conservative to support him.

Lynchburg News.

Well, General Mahone is the next United States senator. Another rebel brigadier still in the field. General Mahone is now virtually out of state politics—certainly will be in 1881. Will he now "hedge," as the gamblers say, for strength, or will he lead a disjointed fragment of parties, and drift with the current? He has assumed a great responsibility, and has a chance, both ways, for a good or a bad future.

Augusta Chronicle.

General William Mahone yesterday received the mess of pottage for which he sold his political principles. He was elected to the United States senate by a combination of repudiators and republicans—the same unscrupulous combination that turned crippled confederate soldiers out of their places in the capitol and put negroes in their places. He will take his seat the 4th of March, 1881. If a democrat is elected president he will probably act with the democrats; but if a republican is elected he will certainly act with the party in power.

The Bayard Boom.

Gainesville Southron

The Bayard boom is all busted to smithereens. He is altogether too hard on the money question for even old Adamant Sherman. Indeed, Bayard may be said to be crystalized and fossilized, too.

Gwinnett Herald.

It is well known that there are irreconcilable differences between the eastern and western democrats on the financial questions of the day, and if bitter discussions are begun at this session of congress they will inevitably present themselves in the next democratic convention. Would it not be much better to ignore these questions for the present than to fling into the councils a fire brand?

Sparta Ishmaelite.

Mr. Bayard proposes that the greenbacks shall be shorn of their legal tender quality, so that only gold and silver shall be legal tender money in the United States. It is a very cunning move—the first in a series of assaults on greenback money. It is plain that the movement is made in the interest of the national banks, whose servant Mr. Bayard seems to be. He had better clothe himself with brother Gordon's "policy of silence," so far as financial questions are concerned.

The Financial Debates go On.

New Haven Register.

The republicans at Washington are falling into desperate straits, through the absence of Jim Blaine. "Unless Blaine comes down here pretty soon and stirs up Ben Hill, there's likely to be trouble in our camp about this confounded legal tender business," said a western republican yesterday. But Blaine has other fish to fry in Maine. He has discovered several "confederate brigadiers" and at least a half dozen rebellions in his own backyard. Consequently Ben Hill will have a rest, and "the party of honest money," as the republicans falsely call themselves, will stand and tremble at the prospect of a financial debate.

The Fighting Political Bishop.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is laid up in Malden, Massachusetts, with malarial fever. He will be all right again shortly. for 1880, with the general conference of the denomination and the presidential election, will not fail to heal him.

A Suggestion.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The administration may finally decide the man of all others yet mentioned best fitted to be sent to Russia is Charles Francis Adams, on account of the climate.

The Constitution a Necessity.

Marietta Journal.

It is indispensable to business men and a reading community, and he who neglects to take it, is a loser by a "large majority."

What the People Want.

Gettysburg Compiler, dem.

A short session of congress and no nonsense, is what the people want.

Christmas Anthem.

Maidens, mothers they may be,
Bring your wreaths to deck the shrine
Of the mother-maid divine
With her child upon her knee;
Shout your silvery songs of praise
For the birth of better days.

Mothers, come! I see confessed
In your glances deep and mild
The adoration of the child.
Come, your children at the breast;
Lift your prayerful songs of praise
For the birth of better days.

Children, come with confidence,
Seek the benediction mild
Of this gentle little child,
Who was love and innocence;
Lisp your guileless songs of praise
For the birth of better days.

—Philip O. Sullivan, in Harper's Magazine for January.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Down to Hard Pan!

The warm weather having left our stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND FURNISHING GOODS for winter wear on our hands, we have marked our entire stock down in time to enable every one to buy a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 WHITEHALL STREET.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S PRICE LIST OF Watches, Jewelry & Silver-ware, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Ladies' Solid Gold Key Winding Watches	$17.00, $20.00, $25.00 up to $30.00 each
" " Stem Winding "	$30.00, $35.00, $45.00, $50.00 to $75.00 each
Gentlemen's " Key Winding "	$30.00 up to $50.00 each
" " Stem Winding "	$35.00, $50.00, $75.00 up to $150.00 each
" Silver " "	$9.00, $15.00 up to $25.00 each
A great variety of Nickel Cased, Black Dial Stem Winding Watches at from	$5.00 up to $9.00 each
Ladies' Solid Gold Opera Chains from	$27.00 up to $35.00 each
" " " Guard Chains from	$22.00 up to $35.00 each
" " " Necklaces from	$17.00 up to $25.00 each
Gentlemen's Solid Gold Vest Chains from	$10.00 to up $35.00 each
Immense Stock of RINGS for Children	75 cents up to $2.00 each
And Cameos, Amethyst, Topaz, Pearls, Onyx, Garnets, Plain Gold, Diamond, etc., etc., at	From $4.00 up to $25.00 each
Solid Gold Sleeve Buttons from	$3.00 to $12.00 each
Ladies' and Misses' Gold Ear-Rings from	$2.50 to $10.00 per pair
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lockets from	$5.00 to $35.00 each
Lace and Shawl Pins, SETS, etc, in Large Variety.	
1 Day Clocks in Walnut Frames	$1.50 to $3.00 each
8 " " "	$3.00 to $8.00 each
15 " Bronze Clocks, Striking Hours and Half Hours	$17 00 to $30.00 each
21 " Marble " " "	$25.00 to $100.00 each

SOLID SILVER Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Match Boxes, Glove and Button Fasteners, Thimbles, Napkin Rings, Cups, Fruit Knives, Cases of Spoons, Forks, Ladles, and everything in this Ware that is needed for household and presentation purposes.

IN TRIPLE-PLATED SILVER WARE, We have the LARGEST Stock in the South, AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Full Tea Sets for	$10.00
Water Sets at from	$18.00 to $30.00 per set
Cups	$1.50 to $2.50 each
Butter Dishes	$2.50 to $6.00 each
Cake Baskets	$3.00 to $7.00 each
Card Receivers	$4.00 to $5.00
Pickle Stands	$3.00 to $6.00

Vases, Jewel Cases, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

ANY ARTICLE THAT WE SELL WILL BE HANDSOMELY ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE. WE SELL NO PLATED JEWELRY.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Jewelers, 34 WHITEHALL STREET.

813 nov30—dtf 2d page

SILVER-WARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

IT WILL PAY!

ALL THOSE IN SEARCH OF HANDSOME AND INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays to call and examine the brand new and elegant stock of

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE!

Comprising Tea Sets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Coffee Urns, Toilet and Flower Stands, Children's Sets, etc. Besides a complete line of "Old Reliable" Roger Bro.'s goods.

ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY!

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Sets, Vail Pins, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Necklaces, Collar Buttons, Charms, Lockets, etc.; a perfect and moderate-priced substitute for the more costly solid gold.

EVERYTHING PRETTY

In fine Carved Woods, also Fancy Wall Pockets of every description, with Pocket Books; Willow Work etc., besides an endless list of other things too numerous to mention, just received and placed on sale

By LaBOITEAUX & POOR, No. 12 WEST MITCHELL STREET, END OF BROAD, ATLANTA, GA.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see us, everyone! 80 dec5—dtf 2d pg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SANTA CLAUS, SANTA CLAUS!

OUR TWO STORES, NOS. 31 AND 70 WHITEhall street, will be kept open at night. Toys and Christmas Presents in large quantities sold at reduced prices. TURNER & CO.

381 dec17—d3t 21 pg

ALL QUESTIONS ANSWERED!

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY ONE TO answer by private letter, or in a newspaper, all the questions asked concerning

THE FAMOUS "CLEMENT MILL"

The furore created by the little Mill is so great, and demand for information, that the undersigned has prepared a

Clearly Printed Pamphlet,

In which is synopsized all that has been published upon the subject, and many additional facts,

IT CONTAINS

STATEMENTS OF THE INVENTOR,
STATEMENTS OF MR. STRIBLING,
ESTIMATES OF COST OF MILLS,
ESTIMATES OF THE PROFITS,
Statements from those NOW RUNNING MILLS,
OPINIONS OF EXPERTS,
OPINIONS OF COTTON FACTORY MEN,
OPINIONS OF VISITORS,

In fact it is believed that this pamphlet

ANSWERS EVERY QUESTION

that possibly can suggest itself to any one.

No One Should Think

of building a Clement Mill without securing this pamphlet. It will open the eyes of all to a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Price, 25 cents, postage paid. Discount to the trade. Address

J. R. DERBY, ATLANTA, GA.

197 de 19—dtf

Ordinance Requiring the Removal of Signs.

SECTION I. BE IT ORDAINED BY THE Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, That on or before the first day of January next, all persons in the city of Atlanta who have wooden, cloth, metal or other Signs across the sidewalk or projecting over them from awning posts or frames or Signs of any character erected on posts planted in the sidewalk, or Signs of any character projecting from or standing on the sidewalks in front of their offices or stores, in such a manner as to obstruct the view or impede travel, or who have Signs suspended across the streets, shall be required to remove the same, and upon failure to remove such obstructions, such parties shall be cited to appear before the Recorder and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding Twenty five Dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both in the discretion of the Court.

Section II. Be it further ordained That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, Signs related to in the foregoing section shall not be erected within the city limits.

Section III. Be it further ordained, That in all cases where such obstructions shall remain after the first day of January, 1880, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to cause to be served on tenants, owners or agents, official notice to remove such obstructions within ten days, and if the same be allowed to remain after the time specified in said notice the person or persons failing to comply shall be held subject to the fines and penalties set forth in the first section of this Ordinance.

Section IV. Be it further ordained, That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

A true extract from the minutes of General Council, December 15th, 1879.

W. R. BIGGERS, Clerk.

436 dec19—d3t

NOTICE

THE FIRM OF PURSLEY & DAVISON HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Pursley purchasing T. A. Davison's interest.

J. S. PURSLEY,
T. A. DAVISON.

December 18th, 1879.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF PURSley & Davison I desire to return thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage extended to us, and ask a continuance of the same to my former partner.

T. A. DAVISON.

December 18, 1879. 435 dec19—d3t

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1878 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

247 dec12—deodly fri sun wed

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons having demands against Aaron B. Merriam, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified to present properly attested to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE,
As Executor of Aaron B. Merriam, deceased.

681 oct31—d1aw6w fri

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

13 aug11 d6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my numerous customers for their liberal patronage during my long proprietorship of the Newton House, in Athens.

On December 31 my proprietorship of the Newton House will cease, at which time I will open for the accommodation of the public the Clinard House, pleasantly located on Clayton street, one of the principal business streets in Athens, where I hope and expect my former patrons, and the traveling public generally to stop when visiting Athens, pledging myself to do all in my power for their comfort, etc., etc.

A. D CLINARD.

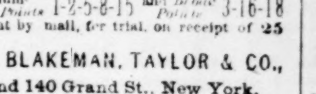
Athens, Ga., Dec. 9, 1879. 232 dec11—dtf.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI. OHIO.

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad Points 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

d3m fri tues

5 and 10c COUNTERS!

TO THE TRADE: THE LIVE BUSINESS men of the day are starting these counters. We are the Originators and Headquarters! We have the only two EXCLUSIVE 5 and 10c Jobbing Houses in the United States. Send for Catalogue and particulars.

BUTLER BROS. 200 & 202 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, 26 & 28 Chauncy St., BOSTON.

1 0sep28 d3m sun wed fri

GEORGIA GEOLOGICAL MINING & CHEMICAL BUREAU

BROWN BLOCK, WALL STREET,

N. A. PRATT, M. D., Mining Engineer and Consulting Chemist. | GEORGE LITTLE, Ph. D., State Geologist.

Atlanta, Georgia.

GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, MAPS AND Reports, Mining Exploitation, Plans, Estimates and Advice; Chemical Investigations, Analyses, Assays and Information.

Technological Plans, Drawings and Estimates for Furnaces, Mills, Chemical Works, etc.

857 dec2—d1m

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

A Boarding School for Boys.

MILITARY SYSTEM.

SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 7th 1880, AND continues 22 weeks. The Military Department has been placed under the charge of a U. S. officer.

Board and Tuition $125 IN ADVANCE. Apply for Circulars to CHAS. M NEEL, Kirkwood, Ga.

358 dec16—3&w2w

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19 and 20.

JNO. M. HICKEY has the honor to announce the appearance of the Realistic American Comedian, MR.

B. MACAULEY,

In his delightful portraiture of quaint character,

"UNCLE DAN'L,"

Supported by his own excellent

COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,

In E. A. Locke's new and typical American Comedy-Drama,

A Messenger from Jarvis Section.

ADMISSION:

Parquette and Dress Circle ... $1 00
Gallery ... 50c

Reserved seats without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance.

322 dec14 sun thur fri sat

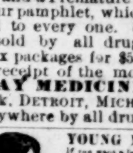
PORK, LARD, ETC.

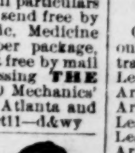
THE Cincinnati Packing Co. PACKERS OF PORK, LARD —AND— QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON. Cincinnati, Ohio.

537 nov20—d3m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, TRADE MARK





An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [284 oct11—d&wy

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD,

33 dec9

ATLANTA Health Institute.

THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE South where normal agencies alone are scientifically applied by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. Not a particle of drug medicines or poisons of any kind given in the treatment of the sick. And the recoveries are more rapid and permanent than under any other process of treatment known. Such diseases as for which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been so peculiarly noted to "cure" are here treated with greater success than ever at the Springs.

Uterine Diseases and Displacements and all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies.

Address, enclosing stamp, to either U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

174 sep10 d1y wed fri sun

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY

Notice!

THIS COMPANY PROPOSE TO ORGANIZE a force sufficient to run the Mill day and night from and after January first, or sooner if possible. We shall require about two hundred additional active and healthy women and girls. We very much prefer to learn native help, to procuring experts from other places. The Mill will be run on and after the 10th instant, until 10 o'clock at night, to give persons who desire to learn the business full opportunity to do so. Applicants can obtain full information by applying at my office between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock and 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock p. m.

GEO. R. HARRIS, Superintendent.

218 nov9—dtf sun wed fri

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES—FINE EXTENSION TOP CARriages, Poney Phætons, Top and No-top Buggies, first-class. Lower prices than ever. N. C. Spence, 47 Decatur street. 392 dec1—dtf

CHEAP FOR CASH, A SPLENDID 12-HORSE Power second-hand Engine, in perfect order, ready to go to work. S. C. McCandless, corner Broad and Hunter streets. 365 dec12—dtf

A SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—We offer our entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings and Fixtures at a great bargain; bought before the great advance in these goods. Now doing a good paying business. A purchaser with means can increase it to any desired amount. Also store on lease from one to five years. Banks & Cox., 37 Peachtree street. 307 dec14—dtf sun tues fri

FOR SALE—ONE OF EDISON'S LATEST IMproved Phonographs or Talking Machines. Cost $200. Will be sold cheap. Address J. C. Whitney, Louisville, Ga. 161 dec6—d10t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FOURTEEN ROOM HOUSE on South Pryor street, 112. Enquire at Whitehall street, 182. 431 dec19—d1t

BAR-ROOM AND FIXTURES FOR RENT—All complete—ready for business—business established—good trade. Apply to W. C. Morris & Co. d2t—dec18

FOR RENT—STORE No. 53 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street. 71 dec6—dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—OPERATOR TO SUB ONE WEEK with prospects of P. J. Address Box 27, Gainesville, Ga. 432 dec19—d1t

WANTED—A LETTER COPYING PRESS, IN good order. State price. W. B. Dalston, 17 and 19 E. Alabama street. 431 dec19—d1t

WANTED—BY J. H. GAVAN, 78 PEACHtree, a Mattress Maker and Carriage Trimmer. Old Furniture and Baby Carriages repaired, bought or exchanged. 437 dec19—1t

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO RUN wood working machinery. A. Murphy. dec17—dtf.

WANTED TO BORROW $2,000, FOR WHICH Good security. Apply to Mr. N. R. Fowler, Real Estate agent. 379 dec17d2t

AUCTION SALES.

EVERY NIGHT WE SELL COATS CHEAPER than elsewhere Give us a call and examine for yourselves. W. C. Morris & Co., corner Broad and Marietta street. d2t—dec18

RAILROADS.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, December 13, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:30 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:00 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:35 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:25 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	7:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:50 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:15 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:30 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	11:15 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	6:30 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	9:00 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Savannah and Jacksonville.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

The elegant Sleeping and Parlor Coaches of the Eufaula line daily between Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, without change.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 9:00 a. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and, from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday evenings, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		7:00 a m
Leave McIntosh	" "	9:28 a m
Leave Jesup	" "	12:00 m
Leave Blackshear	" "	2:05 p m
Arrive Dupont	" "	6:15 p m
Leave Dupont	" "	5:15 a m
Leave Blackshear	" "	9:35 a m
Leave Jesup	" "	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	" "	2:52 p m
Arrive at Savannah	" "	5:40 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont, Sundays excepted, at		7:55 a m
Leave Valdosta	" "	10:02 a m
Leave Quitman	" "	11:02 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	" "	2:10 a m
Leave Thomasville	" "	2:40 p m
Leave Camilla	" "	5:24 p m
Arrive at Albany	" "	7:20 p m
Leave Albany	" "	5:00 a m
Leave Camilla	" "	7:15 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	" "	9:20 a m
Leave Thomasville	" "	10:50 p m
Leave Quitman	" "	1:10 p m
Leave Valdosta	" "	3:15 p m
Arrive at Dupont	" "	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES, General Superintendent.

dec13—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 25 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 13 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta.

Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., October 1, 1879.

On and after MONDAY, October 6th, 1879, trains on Northeastern Road will run as follows. All trains daily except Sunday:

Leave Athens	3 50 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	10 30 p m
Leave Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	3 30 p m
Leave Lula	7 46 p m
Arrive at Athens	10 00 p m

The above trains also connect closely at Lula with Northern bound trains on A. L. R. R. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the following additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	6 45 a m
Arrive at Lula	8 45 a m
Leave Lula	9 20 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 30 a m

This trains connects closely at Lula for Atlanta, make the trip to Atlanta only four hours and thirty minutes.

J. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.

nov16—dtf

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO., Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants, No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

63 sep5 d&w4m

Sarah A. Cunningham vs. John D. Cunningham Libel for Divorce—In Fulton Superior Court Fall Term, 1879.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT THE defendant, John D. Cunningham, is a nonresident of this State, and it further appearing that the plaintiff resides in said county. Ordered, that service be perfected on the defendant by publication in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, once a month for four months, prior to the first day of the next Term of this Court.

COLLIER & COLLIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

By the Court. September Term, 1879. Granted.

GEO. HILLYER, Judge.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court This October 1st, 1879.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, Clerk.

000 oct17—d1am4m

CUTICURA.

Cuticura REMEDIES.

The success attending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Messrs. Weeks & Potter extend their thanks to all who have spoken a good word for Cuticura, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur.

SALT RHEUM ON BODY

And Limbs. Obliged to go about on Crutches. A wonderful cure.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—In justice to those who may suffer as I have suffered, and as a grateful acknowledgment of the cure I have received from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I voluntarily make the following statement:—

I have had Salt Rheum on my body and on one leg in a very aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, or medicine, or doctors, during this time, did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden and elsewhere know that I have been a great sufferer, and that my condition at times has been such as to make me despair of ever being able to find a cure, or even a relief. In fact, when I began the use of CUTICURA, my limb was so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on it without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. I commenced to use the CUTICURA in April, and at once realized its beneficial effects. It gradually drew the inflammation and humor to the surface and, as fast as it appeared, healed it. At times large quantities would come to the surface, causing burning heat, inflammation, swelling, and itching, which, under the constant use of CUTICURA, would rapidly subside and heal. Each time these outbreaks grew less and less severe and finally disappeared, leaving me perfectly cured. I used the CUTICURA five months and took the RESOLVENT most of the time, which were the only remedies I used. I think the RESOLVENT a very strengthening and purifying medicine to take in such extreme cases as mine, because the disease is so weakening to the system.

Very gratefully yours,

MRS. ASA R. BROWN.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 18, 1878.

ECZEMA ON THE HANDS

Cured. Interesting Letter from a well known Attorney.

Editor New Orleans Picayune: Sir—Since the fall of 1867, up to the last three weeks, I have been troubled with an eruption of the skin, which the doctors call by various names, but which is generally known by the name of Eczema or Salt Rheum. The principal place of attack was my hands, which at times, especially during the winter time, were very sore.

At times the disease threatened to spread from my hands and envelop my whole body. Doctors have been consulted in Philadelphia, Washington and in this city with no more success than a temporary relief. After considerable expense, and much pain and suffering, I had come to the conclusion that I would, as the saying goes, have to grin and bear it.

About four weeks ago I read in the Picayune the advertisement of Cuticura, for sale by our well known druggist, Mr. Lyons, and resolved to try it. I purchased a fifty-cent box, and before it was half used the disease had completely disappeared, and I feel certain that mine is a permanent cure.

My object in sending you this letter is to make known to other sufferers the value of Cuticura, and thus benefit, if ever so little, suffering humanity.

Yours truly, P. P. CARROLL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

88 Camp St., New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1878.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes 50 cents, large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the center of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, Pains and prevent Ague and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. Get the genuine.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1880—116th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 360 dec16—d&wlw top col nx r m

Havana Royal Lottery.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully beg leave to call the attention of their customers and the public in general to the next Grand Extraordinary Drawing, to take place **on the 23d day of December, 1879.** The number of tickets being limited to only 18,000!! **The Capital Prize is 500,000 Dollars,** and there will be besides OVER A MILLION DOLLARS distributed in smaller PRIZES! We have been established in the city of New Orleans since 1845; notwithstanding parties not knowing our firm can apply to any Bank or firm here for reference. Send for plans and address EXACTLY as follows:

BORNIO & BROTHER,
Tobacconist,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Our Prices on Tickets will be the very lowest
258 dec15—d til dec18

WHEN ANY MAN

feels sick with

COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEAD ACHE and general uncomfortableness,

AND YET

Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him,

Then is the time to take

Mott's Pills.

These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and

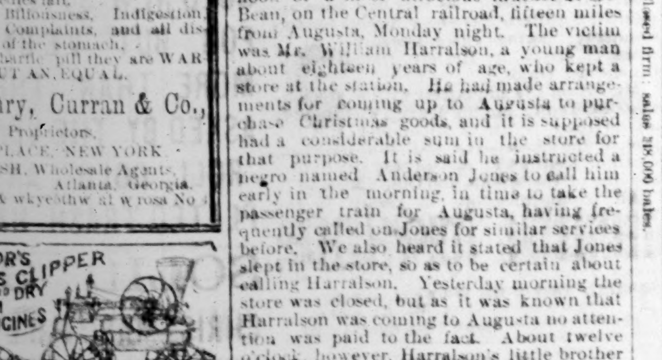
Restoring to Health,

when all other remedies fail.

Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.

As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents,
Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar8 d6thw & wkyesthw at w rosa No 4



Portable and Agricultural Engines; Clipper Engines from 3 to 10 Horse Power; Dry Steam Engines from 4 to 40 Horse Power; Utica (or Wood & Mann) Engines from 6 to 40 Horse Power; Stationaries; Adjustable Cut Off Utica Engines from 12 to 200 Horse Power; Improved Corliss Engines from 15 to 150 Horse Power; Boilers, all sizes; Iron Frame Reversible Saw Mills, four sizes; North Carolina Portable Corn Mills; Corn-Mill Stones, all sizes, guaranteed to produce better Meal, with 25 per cent. less power, than any other Mill-Stones in the world. "THE TAYLOR MFG. CO. OF WESTMINSTER, MD." Westminster, Md., U. S. A.

Address Branch office, 28 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
90 oct7—d2tawly tues fri &wkyeowly

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 dem

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A Sumter county man has a collard nine feet high.

—The new court-house of Milton county is nearly completed.

—The profession of wild-cat hunting is very popular in the lower part of the state.

—Marietta has shipped 8,900 bales of cotton this season—an increase of 2,519 bales over the same period last season.

—Mr. Willingham, of the Cartersville Free Press, declines to be a candidate for county commissioner.

—A Mrs. Josephine Peavy, living near Marietta, has left for parts unknown, owing to the fact that she was about to be arrested on a charge of infanticide.

—It is strange that grown men will handle gin-saws while in motion. Nearly every day we hear of some one who sticks his hand in the bosom of a gin and has his finger-nails pared off to the elbow.

—The Greensboro Herald says that Rev. John W. Knight, so well known in Georgia, is now in the lunatic asylum. He was an earnest, good man of powerful mind, and doubtless did his duty as he understood it. But perhaps for many years there was a "screw loose" somewhere in his mental machinery. It is sad indeed to think upon the wreck of such a mind.

—The Duluth correspondent of the Gwinnett Herald says that Messrs. John Nelms, Carl Mitchell, Clark Howell, Hugh Martin, Chaw Smith and Ben Graham, six Atlanta boys, spent last week on a hunt in Milton county, with a wonderful success. They killed sixty-seven squirrels, forty-eight rabbits, one hundred and seventeen partridges, besides much other game. They camped out during their stay, and had a splendid time.

—The Warrenton Clipper says that last Monday about 9 or 10 o'clock Mr. William Barksdale, a prominent planter in the western portion of that county, was suddenly killed in the following manner: He went down under the gin-house to see something about the horses or the gearing, and without warning was inextricably caught by the gearing and killed. Mr. Barksdale was one of the most substantial men of that county. He was above sixty years old, and has always been a very careful man, and this unexpected occurrence is almost unaccountable.

—A few days ago we gave a list of our state exchanges that had been kind enough to insert the new prospectus of THE CONSTITUTION. Since that time the advertisement has been printed in the Calhoun Times, Hamilton Journal, Douglasville Star, Northwestern Progress, Marietta Journal, Greensboro Home Journal, Houston Home Journal, Gainesville Eagle, Cartersville Express, West Point Press, Washington Gazette, Senoia Farm and Home, Madison Madisonian, Early County News, Athens Chronicle, Sparta Ishmaelite, Summerville Gazette, and Athens Watchman. These journals have our thanks for their courtesy and their kind words.

—The Americus Republican says that one of the strange facts at the sale of the late John W. Caldwell, in the 17th district, was that no article which might be said to have been used by the late owner, could get a bidder, cups and saucers, for instance, from which he drank, etc., but other articles sold very well. A meal bag brought one dollar and a quarter. A darkey wanted it, and as the auctioneer dilated on its cost and enlarged on its usefulness, he continued to bid against himself from sixty cents up to one dollar and a quarter, when he remarked that that was all he had, so the auctioneer declared it was his bag. "He paid his money and he took his bag."

—Bainbridge Democrat: We notice that our southwest Georgia exchanges of last week, referring to the sheriff's sales of this month, state that all land sold brought good prices. For instance, in Mitchell county two hundred acres of land brought upwards of one thousand dollars, and in Thomas and Berrien handsome prices were realized. This is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and we regard the day as not far distant when all the lands in our section will command high prices. When this good time does come, southwest Georgia will indeed commence an era of prosperity. In our county lands are held at higher figures than at any time since the war, but as yet they have in no wise reached their true value—although Decatur is one of the very best counties in the state. If the lands of Decatur, however, were properly advertised in the north and west, they would be worth more than any in this section.

—F. J. C. Brantley, who, it will be remembered, killed two negro girls in Whitesburg a few weeks ago, and who, after committing the deed, fled, has written from his place of retreat a long article to the Carroll County Times, giving the particulars of the killing, and attempting to vindicate himself. He also threatens to commit suicide, and says: "The first dream that I remember dreaming in my life was that I was going to be buried alive. I have thought of that a thousand times, and I always thought that it was a warning to me. But what for I never could tell before. I intend to bury myself in the Chattahoochee river with a rock about me, so that I never can be seen. But the place where I expect to commit this awful deed I will not tell. Some one will say that I am just telling this to make them believe that I am dead. I intend to do what I have said, and if they do not believe, time will prove it."

—Walton County Vidette: Professor Tice's meteoric display failed to come off as per announcement, but somebody else's did come off on the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th inst., between 1 and 2 o'clock, and was seen by quite a number of reliable people in Monroe, in this county, on that day. Attention was first called to the phenomenon by an unusual commotion among a large flock of pigeons on the lot of Mrs. Judge Davis, a widow lady of Monroe, and thinking they were being disturbed by a hawk, went into the yard, and standing in the shade of the house, and shading her eyes with her hand, looked for the hawk. Imagine her surprise when she saw innumerable, yes, countless millions, of shooting stars, or falling meteors, flying across the firmament. They were distinctly visible to the naked eye when shaded as we have described, but when not so were invisible, being eclipsed by the beaming rays of the sun, which shone at the time in an unclouded sky. Upon making the discovery, Mrs. D. sent out and directed the attention of a number of her neighbors to the phenomenon, and they all saw it. The display continued after its first discovery for about one hour.

—Augusta Chronicle of Wednesday: Intelligence reached this city yesterday afternoon of a most atrocious murder at McBean, on the Central railroad, fifteen miles from Augusta, Monday night. The victim was Mr. William Harralson, a young man about eighteen years of age, who kept a store at the station. He had made arrangements for coming up to Augusta to purchase Christmas goods, and it is supposed had a considerable sum in the store for that purpose. It is said he instructed a negro named Anderson Jones to call him early in the morning, in time to take the passenger train for Augusta, having frequently called on Jones for similar services before. We also heard it stated that Jones slept in the store, so as to be certain about calling Harralson. Yesterday morning the store was closed, but as it was known that Harralson was coming to Augusta no attention was paid to the fact. About twelve o'clock, however, Harralson's little brother went to the store and opened the door, when a horrible scene met his gaze. His brother was lying on the floor dead, in a pool of blood, his head crushed by a hatchet which was near by. The boy at once raised the alarm, and in a short time several neighbors gathered at the spot. The unfortunate young man had evidently been killed for the purpose of robbery, as his money was gone. The negro Jones was missing and suspicion was directed to him as the murderer. As it was supposed that he had come to Augusta, a messenger was sent on the freight train to inform the police. This he did promptly, and Jones was found in a short time, near the depot. He denied all knowledge of the murder and said he was on his way to South Carolina to get married. He declared that he came to Augusta on the morning passenger train, but the employes of the road, on that train, stated that he did not. The police were also informed that Jones was seen in Augusta yesterday morning before the train arrived. He told one of the officers that he was at Mr. Harralson's store late Monday night, at which time he paid him an account that he owed at the store. Jones was lodged in the guard house to await an investigation.

Harralson ... man. His most unquestioned working young from the station. ... short distance

The Distinguished New York Republicans.

NEW YORK, December 18.—There is trouble in the republican camp, and unquestionably a new organization will have to be formed or the body politic will fall to pieces. The Conkling element has arrayed itself against the Sherman faction, so that there will be some sharp firing all along the line. The republican primaries, which were held last week, foreshadowed trouble in the election of the machine candidates. This was the first eruption, and now the party is entirely split, but before the meeting of the central committee, on the second Tuesday of January next, it is believed that nothing can be done. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Sherman and Sheridan Shook party will not await coming events, but will take issue at once in a private way. Every republican newspaper in this city, without any exception, is opposed to the present organization, and the most strenuous efforts will be made to break it down. A prominent republican was met coming out of Mayor Cooper's office. "I know what you are after," he said, divining the reporter's mission. "Well, I will tell you. There is not the slightest question about the truth of it. Sheridan Shook, Dittenhoefer, William Dodge and Assemblyman Simonson are all in the movement. It is working quietly. Why, there is Hugh Hastings, Jackson B Schultze and others who have long since grown tired of the machine business. The new organization will prove disastrous to the Conkling clique. Arthur is bound to go and Sherman will be their man. He will control not only the custom-house, but the post-office department. You can see how things are working. The presidential election is coming on and a change has to be made, but just at present things appear to be beautifully mixed up."

A number of other leading republicans were interviewed, and while a few preferred to say nothing, the majority expressed themselves freely in favor of the new movement looking to the complete reorganization of the party in the city and the dethronement of the present political chiefs.

Kate Thayer.

Next Monday night the Kate Thayer concert troupe will give such an exhibition at the opera-house as all lovers of refined music may truly enjoy. The troupe consists of some of the first musical stars of the country, among whom are Arbuckle, Tagliapietra, Teresa Carrena and Mrs. Helen Norman. Such a troupe should draw a full house and receive the appreciation due it

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 18, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm and active at the following quotations:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ......¼ off | Selling ...... par.

BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W't'r 7s	107@109
Georgia 6s	108@109	Atlanta City 7s	107@109
Georgia 7s	111@112	Atlanta City 8s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	111@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	100@104
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 5s, new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	108@111	Macon City	74@ 76
		Columbus City	68@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	108@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	104@106	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta 6s	@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	87@ 89	South Wes R. R.	99@101
Central R. R.	71@ 73	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Noon—Stocks weak. Money 5@6. Exchange $4.81. Governments dull. State Bonds strong.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Evening.—Money 5@7. Exchange $4.81½. Governments strong and higher; new fives 103⅜; four and a half per cents 105⅞; four per cents 100⅝. State Bonds dull and nominal except for Louisiana consols, which were firm.

Stocks closed dull and irregular.

N. Y. Central	127¼	Chicago & N.W.	87
Erie	41⅜	Preferred	102½
Lake Shore	102⅞	Rock Island	149
Illinois Central	98	Western Union	104¼
Pittsburg	106½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ......$106,312,256 Currency $6,613,646

PARIS, December 18—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 81f. Specie increase 7,650,000 francs.

LONDON, December 18—1:30 p. m.—Erie 42⅞. Specie increase £ 630,000.

BERLIN, December 18.—Specie increase 421,000 marks.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 18, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened a few points lower for the future months, but as the tone of the market was still firm a general advance took place, which by the close had elevated the months 12 to 20 points above the close of yesterday. Liverpool closed a fraction higher to-day but the tone is reported weak, which places things rather in an embarrassing position. The New York market closed firm for the months with a general upward tendency reported. The spot market has undergone no particular change and closed firm at 12½c. Net receipts for five days amount to 176,407 bales; exports 90,414 bales; stock 799,056 bales.

Liverpool closed weak with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 8,800 were American.

A very fair business was reported to-day in the local cotton future market, though spots were comparatively quiet with low grades dull. Receipts to-day 1,022 bales, of which 585 bales were received from wagons. There is no change in quotations and we quote the market as follows: Good middlings 12c; middlings 11⅝c; low middlings 11¼c; good ordinary 10¼@10⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	585
Air Line Railroad	122
Georgia Railroad	117
Central Railroad	103
Western and Atlantic Railroad	74
West Point Railroad	21
Total	1,022
Receipts previously	78,253
Total	79,275
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	79,524

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments, to-day	1,163
Shipments previously	66,124
Total	67,287
Stock on hand	12,237

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,022
Receipts same day last year	708
Showing an increase of	314
Receipts since September 1, 1879	79,275
Receipts same time 1878	60,234
Showing an increase of	19,041

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	67,287
Shipments for same time last year	50,369
Showing an increase of	16,918

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	30,423
Same day last year	25,900
Showing an increase of	4,523
Net receipts for five days	176,407
For corresponding days last year	174,496
Showing an increase of	1,911
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	2,783,569
Same time last year	2,290,828
Showing an increase of	492,741

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.
10:30	12.30@12.39	13.60@13.61	12.91@12.92	13.17@13.19	13.34@13.35	13.52@13.53	13.71@13.73	13.84	13.94@13.96
11:00	12.47@12.48	13.67@13.68	12.92@12.94	13.16@13.17	13.33@13.34	13.51@13.53	13.71@13.72	13.82@13.84	[illegible]
11:35	12.61@12.68	13.82@13.86	13.07@13.09	13.32@13.35	13.52@13.54	....	....	....	....
12:48	12.56@12.60	13.75@13.76	13.01@13.02	13.38@13.39	13.45@13.47	13.62@13.63	13.76@13.77	13.86@13.89	13.98@13.97
1:00	....	13.77@13.79	13.02@13.05	13.32@13.34	13.50@13.53	13.70@13.7..	....	....	....
2:15	12.58@12.60	13.75@13.77	13.04@13.05	13.30@13.31	13.49@13.50	13.67@13.68	13.80@13.83	13.90@13.92	14.01
3:32	12.66@12.67	13.81@13.82	13.08	13.36@13.38	13.56@13.57	13.71@13.73	13.86@13.88	13.96@13.97	14.04

Closed firm; sales 118,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—noon—Cotton easy; middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 28,000; American 24,000; futures opened sellers at 1-16 decline; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6¾; December and January delivery 6¾@6 23-32; January and February delivery 6 13-16@6¾; February and March delivery 6¾, 6 27-32@6 13-16; March and April delivery 6 27-32@6¾; April and May delivery 6 ...; May and June delivery 7; June and July delivery 7 1-16@7 1-32; futures now weaker sellers at last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, December 18—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands ...; middling Orleans 6 15-16; low middling uplands 6 11-16; good ordinary uplands 6⅝; ordinary uplands 6¼; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 27-32; April and May delivery 6 ...; May and June delivery 6 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 18—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,800 bales; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 6¾; January and February delivery 6 25-32; February and March delivery 6 27-32; March and April delivery 6⅞.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 6 29-32; March and April delivery 6 29-32; also 6⅞; April and May delivery 6 15-16; May and June delivery 7; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 495 bales; net receipts 920; gross 8,300; consolidated net receipts 30,423; exports to Great Britain 18,133; to continent 4,824.

GALVESTON, December 18.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 3,691 bales; gross —; sales 780; stock 84,968; exports to continent 1,618; coastwise 6,330.

NORFOLK, December 18.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¼; net receipts 6,193 bales; gross —; stock 63,326; sales 556; exports coastwise 2,184.

BALTIMORE, December 18—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12⅛; net receipts 272 bales; gross 630; sales 170; stock 14,503; exports to Great Britain 395; coastwise 26.

BOSTON, December 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12; net receipts 1,733 bales; gross 4,608; sales none; stock 3,725.

WILMINGTON, December 18.—Cotton firm and nominal; middlings 12; low middlings 11 11-16; good ordinary 11 1-16; net receipts 320 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 14,370.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅞; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 125 bales; gross 1,196; sales to spinners 438; stock 9,599.

SAVANNAH, December 18 — Cotton steady; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 4,541 bales; gross —; sales 1,800; stock 88,592; exports to continent 1,550; coastwise 4,325.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 8,486 bales; gross 10,790; sales 10,700; stock 289,875; exports to Great Britain 14,885; coastwise 1,235.

MOBILE, December 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11; net receipts 1,339 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 57,723; exports coastwise 1,018.

MEMPHIS, December 18. — Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 4,764 bales; shipments 1,351; sales 2,800; stock 114,945.

AUGUSTA, December 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 1,727 bales; shipments —; sales 683.

CHARLESTON, December 18.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 3,06 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 73,035; exports to continent 850.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 18, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, December 18, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

TIME	WHEAT. JAN.	WHEAT. FEB.	CORN. JAN.	CORN. MAY.	C. R. SIDES. JAN.	C. R. SIDES. FEB.	MESS PORK. JAN.	MESS PORK. FEB.	LARD. JAN.	LARD. FEB.
10:21	129¼	130⅞	....	46⅞	6 30	6 45	$12 80	$13 00	7 35	7 50
10:32	130⅛	131⅜	....	46⅞	6 30	6 45	12 80	13 00	7 35	7 50
10:50	129⅞	131⅛	....	46⅝	6 31	6 45	12 72½	12 92½	7 27½	7 42½
11:07	129⅝	130⅞	....	46⅝	6 30	6 45	12 72½	12 92½	7 27½	7 42½
12:36	130	131⅜	....	46⅝	6 30	6 45	12 72½	12 92½	7 27½	7 42½
12:45	129⅜	131⅛	....	46⅞	6 30	6 45	12 60	12 82½	7 20	7 40
1:12	129⅝	130⅞	40½	46½	6 25	6 35	12 52½	12 72½	7 22½	7 35
2:21	129⅞	131⅛	....	46⅜	6 22½	6 37½	12 55	12 77½	7 22½	7 37½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Flour—Market firm but trade is unusually quiet. The quotations of yesterday are not fully maintained except in very small transactions. The quotations below are quotable: fancy $8.00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat—Chicago opened higher for January and February. The market seems pretty well settled, though the general inclination of the market continues firm. The movement of wheat in Chicago during the past week or ten days has been only moderate. The local wheat market is firm with very small stocks in the hands of millers. Choice Tennessee is quoted at $1.55; a very fair article can be procured at $1.50; Georgia wheat is firm at $1.35@$1.40. Corn—Steady in Chicago. Local market quiet at 68@70c. Oats—Market steady at unchanged prices: feed 55c; choice rust proof oats range as high as 75c. Meal—Steady at 67½c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.00@$7.50; city mills superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.00@$7.50; Rio brands $7.50@$7.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western quiet; southern red $1.45@$1.55; amber $1.50@$1.55; No. 1 Maryland $1.56@$1.57; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.52¾@$1.52⅞; January $1.55@$1.55½; February $1.58¼@$1.58⅜. Corn, southern firm for white; yellow lower; southern white 63@65; yellow 60@61. Oats easier; southern 46@47; western white 46@47; western mixed 44@46; Pennsylvania 46@47.

NEW YORK, December 18—Flour, southern dull and weak; common to fair extra $6.15@$6.85; good to choice extra $6.90@$8.50. Wheat ½@1c higher with a very light export and moderate speculative inquiry; ungraded winter red $1.46@$1.52; No. 3 do. $1.46; No. 2 do. $1.54¾@$1.55½; No. 1 do. $1.55¼@$1.56; mixed winter $1.50. Corn dull; ungraded 60½@65. Oats a shade firmer; No. 3 48¾. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, December 18—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.31; No 2 Chicago spring $1.28¾ cash; $1.29⅜@$1.29⅞ January; No. 3. do. $1.31⅛; rejected 93¾. Corn steady and in fair demand at 40¼@40⅜ cash; 40⅛@40⅜ January; rejected 38¾. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 31¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 18—Flour firm; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.50@$7.50. Wheat quiet; red, amber and white $1.28@$1.32. Corn steady; new white 47; mixed 46. Oats steady; white 41; mixed 40.

CINCINNATI, December 18—Flour quiet; family $6.25@$6.40; fancy $7.00. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.33@$1.33½. Corn steady at 41@44. Oats strong at 40@41½.

ST. LOUIS, December 18—Flour firmer. Wheat better; No 2 red fall $1.33¼@$1.33½; No 3 do $1.26. Corn easier at 36. Oats higher at 36⅛@37.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18—Flour firmer; high grades $6.75@$7.37½. Corn firm at 58. Oats dull and lower at 50.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Lime—The market is without quotable change. Trade is steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Hides—Market firm; Dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½@14; wet salted 8@8¼. Furs are in demand and dealers are offering the following prices: Minks, good, 25@50; Otter $2.00@$4.00; beaver $1.00@$1.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Paper—Market active and firm. Manilla paper No. 1 9@10c ₩ lb; No. 2 8@9c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½@7½c ₩ lb; wrapping 5½c ₩ lb; straw 1@1½c ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 8½@9c; for wheat, 9½@10c; second-hand 6½@7c.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present; Georgia 30@35c per bushel; western 35@45c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Leather—Market firm at the following prices: hemlock, good, 31c; hemlock G. D. 30c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Hay—Stock ample with a fair trade; choice Timothy $1.35@$1.40; choice mixed $1.25@$1.30; prime mixed $1.20@$1.25.

NEW YORK, December 18—Wool in fair demand at very full prices: domestic fleece 42@58; pulled 30@58; unwashed 18@40; Texas 21@38.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Wool—Firm and in active demand. We quote washed 30@35c; unwashed 25c; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kanawha $1.10; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Peas—In demand and firm at 90c for stock; white peas $1.15 and in moderate request.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Rosin steady at $1.50@$1.60. Turpentine firmer at 41.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Bagging—Market active; 2 lbs 11½c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Iron Ties—Pieced $1.87½; whole $2.60.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Rye—None now on the market.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Wheat Bran—95c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, December 18.—The general provision markets of the west are easier to-day and in Chicago a decline took place. Clear Rib Sides—There is no particular change in our local market and the is still maintained with a moderate stock now in store. Mess Pork—Chicago reports a loss of 8 to 10 points for the months, though spots are unchanged. Bacon—Market very quiet; sugar cured hams 11@11½; sides 8; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—A decline of 10 points for the future months is noticed as having taken place to-day in Chicago. The local lard market is quiet at unchanged quotations; tierces leaf, 9¾@9½c; refined 9c; kegs, cans and buckets 10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18—Pork dull and lower; held at $13.00@$13.25. Lard steady; tierces 8.36@8.50; kegs 9. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose 4⅜; packed 4¾; clear ribs 6⅞@7; clear sides 7¼. Bacon easier; shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 7⅞@8; clear sides 8⅛@8¼. Sugar-cured hams scarce and firm; canvassed new 10@11.

NEW YORK, December 18—Pork opened firmer and closed dull and weak; mess spot $12.00@$12.25. Middles firmer; long clear 7; short clear 7¼; long and short clear 7⅛. Lard opened stronger; closed weak and less active; prime steam spot 7.57½@7.60.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Pork firmer at $13.00. Lard weak at 7.15@7.20. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 6⅜. Bacon dull and nominal; short ribs 7⅛. Green meats in fair demand; shoulders 4; sides 5.85@5.90; hams 6¾@7¼.

BALTIMORE, December 18—Provisions dull; Mess pork $13.75. Bulk meats, loose, none offering; packed, shoulders 5⅛; clear rib sides 7⅛. Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8⅛; hams 10¾@11½. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Pork steady at $13.50. Lard firmer; choice leaf in tierces 8⅝; kegs 9⅛. Bulk meats firm: shoulders 4¼@4½; clear ribs 6⅛@6¼; clear sides 6⅜@6⅝. Bacon none here. Sugar-cured hams none here.

ST. LOUIS, December 18—Pork dull at $12.75. Lard, none offering. Bulk meats quiet; loose, shoulders 3.90@4; clear ribs 6.15@6¼; clear sides 6.30. Bacon lower; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 7⅛; clear sides 7.30.

CHICAGO, December 18—Pork unsettled and generally lower at $12.50. Lard quiet and weak at 7.20. Bacon steady and firm.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 18—Market active. Coffee—Steady; Rio 15½@19½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—In fair request; old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Off in New York. Local market marked down, with an active market; standard A 10⅛@10¼; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾; powdered 11¼; white extra C 10; yellow C 8¾@9½. New Orleans sugars in moderate stock and range from 9@11. Molasses—Dull and unchanged: hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New crop in good demand at 43@50. Teas—Market steady: Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 36@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper—quiet at 17½c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30; Crackers—Active and firm: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Assorted stick is in good demand at 12½@13½c. Mackerel—Steady and in fair demand; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.65. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Market active; fair 7¼; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, December 18—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes quoted 14@16¾; job lots 14½@19. Sugar raw dull; fair to good refining 7½@7¾; centrifugal 8½@8⅝; refined fairly active and firmer; standard A 9⅝@9¾; granulated 9⅝; powdered 9¾; crushed 10⅛. Molasses, foreign quiet and unchanged; New Orleans in fair demand at 35@47. Rice quiet; Carolina 6¼@7⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 13⅜@17. Sugar firmer; common to good common 5¾@6; fair to fully fair 6¼@7; prime to choice 7⅛@7¾; yellow clarified 7¾@8¼. Molasses quiet and steady; common 25@27; centrifugal 25@33; fair 30@32; fair to choice 33@36. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6½@7¼.

BALTIMORE, December 18—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 14@17. Sugar quiet; A soft 9⅝.

CINCINNATI, December 18—Sugar easy; hards 10@11; New Orleans 7¼@8.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Heavy complaint is made by our dealers here on account of the great scarcity of fruits, especially apples and oranges. The failure of the apple crop in the west is the chief cause of the present stringency in the market, and it seems that notwithstanding our merchants have done all in their power to procure stocks all their efforts thus far have proven vain; light receipts are daily looked for. As for oranges, the trouble lies in their failure to get transportation, which we hope will be remedied soon. This great scarcity in the fruit market has caused much disappointment to parties ordering from this point, and we give the above facts in order that the matter may be clearly understood. Apples—Choice northern $5.00; medium $4.25, and very firm. Lemons—In fair demand at $6.00@$6.50. Oranges—Firm; we quote Florida $2.50@$3.00 per 100; Louisiana $2.00@$2.50. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—Stocks light with a good demand now reported. Prices range from $1.00@$1.50 per bunch. Cocoanuts—5½@6c. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.65; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$3.20 per bushel box; per gallon 40c. California Pears—$3.50@$4.00. Citron—22c. The nut market is firm and active: Almonds—20@22. Pecans—14@15. Brazils—10@12c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—16@18c. Peanuts—In good demand; Tennessee 6; North Carolina 6@7; Virginia 7; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₩ bushel.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market firm and active. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.10@$1.15.

BALTIMORE, December 18—Whisky steady at $1.14½@$1.15.

NEW YORK, December 18—Whisky nominal at $1.17@$1.18.

ST. LOUIS, December 18—Whisky quiet at $1.10.

CHICAGO, December 18—Whisky steady at $1.12.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Whisky steady at $1.09.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Whisky quiet at $1.09.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market active. Eggs—In good demand at 19@20c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 22½c; medium 15@18c; common 11@14c. Poultry—Hens 18c; chickens 10@18c, owing to size. Dressed Poultry—Market well supplied and lower; chickens 7½@8½c; turkeys 10@11¼c. Ducks and geese are also plentiful. Sweet Potatoes—In demand at 60c. Irish Potatoes—Market at $1.50@$2.50 per barrel, according to quality. Dried Fruit—In demand with a great scarcity of stocks. Receipts are remarkably light; we quote peeled peaches 11@13c; unpeeled 5@6c; dried apples 3@7c. Wax—Firm and in good demand at 21c. Onions—Prices fully maintained; choice eastern $5.00; Tennessee $3.50 per barrel. Cabbage—In demand at 2c per pound. Feathers—In active request at quotations; choice white geese, 50@55c; prime 45@50c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—13@15c with a steady market.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market firm and fairly active. Indigo, best, 90c @$1.10; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal $1.10@$1.25; magnesia carb. 35@45, flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass morphine 75c; $4.25@$4.50; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 50. White lead 9@9½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $4.00@$4.50 case of 4 dozen; putty 5@6; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45@50 per cent; quicksilver 75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, December 18.—The quotations quoted below are firmly maintained with higher prices anticipated.

Solid prints	7½
Prints, past designs	7
Fine brown shirting	6@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	6½
⅞ " "	7¼
4-4 " sheeting	8¾
⅞ " drills	9
¾ bleached	6 @ 7
⅞ "	8 @10
4-4 "	8 @12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9½
8-oz. " "	10½@11
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	10¼@11
Cambrics, sharp	7½
Ticks, mattress	8 @11
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	$1.00

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market steady for fine grades. Common tobacco is firm but unchanged; we quote very common grades 28@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 83c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 18—Market firm at quotations: Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $5.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 45@60; good demand. Shovels $9.00@$12.50. Spades $10.00@$12.50. Axes $7.00@$9.00 per dozen. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 15½c. Sweed iron 5½c; rolled (or merchant bar) 4½ rate. Plow steel 5½c; cast steel 17c. Nails, basis 10d, $4.15. Powder, rifle $6.00; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 8; shot $2.00.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market active. Cattle—Choice Tennessee are in good demand at 2¾@3; medium 2@2½; common 1½@2. Hogs—Market active with fair receipts reported; present stock will reach 1,030; sales are made at firm figures; $4.70@$4.75; shoats $3.50@$4.00. Sheep—Dull at 2½.

CINCINNATI, December 18—Hogs firm; common $3.65@$3.95; light $4.00@$4.15; packing $4.20@$4.35; butchers $4.35@$4.50.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market firm; stocks meagre. Framing lumber $13.00; plank $14.00 per M; flooring $16.00@$20.00 per M; weatherboarding $16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00@$17.50 per M. Shingles—No. 1 $3.50; No. 2 $2.50 per M.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, December 18.—Market active. Sweet Potatoes—30c for choice; Onions 10c per quart; Cabbage 10@20c per head; Turnips 20c per peck; 5c per quart. Tomatoes, canned, 15c. Eggs 25c per dozen. Chickens 10@25c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 25@30c.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13th, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS to Boston via Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte and Richmond, on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take sleeper Macon to Augusta on 7.35 p. m., connecting with Pullman Sleeper to Boston without change.

Berths in Pullman Palace Sleeper can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 dec18—dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt ly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Age

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879 Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:05 noon

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at ...... 5:20 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta ...... 11:00 p m
making connection from all points West, Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday).. 5:10 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at ...... 7:23 p. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Kingston daily (ex'pt Sunday) at 5:30 a. m.
Arriving at Atlanta at ...... 8:45 a. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application. B. W. WRENN,
may25 dtf General Passenger Agent.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE

THE GREAT

DOUBLE DAILY THROU'H MAIL LINE

OF THE SOUTHEAST,

And, with its connections, the

ONLY DIRECT LINE

—FROM—

ATLANTA AND THE SOUTHWEST

TO ALL POINTS IN
NORTHEAST GEORGIA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
VIRGINIA,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES!

72 MILES SHORTEST LINE 72

Between ATLANTA and
All Northern and Eastern Cities.

THE LONGEST MAIL CAR LINE IN THE WORLD.

The long contested White Mail Car Service has, by selection of the United States Mail Department, been placed upon this Line, and the cars are making regular Double Daily Trips between Richmond and New Orleans.

PULLMAN

Drawing Room Sleeping Cars

THROUGH FROM

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK

WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Only Line running Palace Drawing Room Cars South of the Potomac River.

—FROM—

MACON, COLUMBUS, EUFAULA,

MONTGOMERY AND SELMA,

AND ALL POINTS IN

Southwest Georgia and Alabama.

By new schedule (July 27th, 1879) passenger leaving Macon or all points south of Macon, (and all points in Southwest Georgia and Alabama), and arriving at Atlanta at 3.50 a. m., will make direct connection with morning train of the PIEDMONT AIR-LINE, leaving Atlanta at 4.00 a. m., (through Sleeping Car Montgomery to Mount Airy—breakfast house), passing the beautiful

Blue Ridge, "Land of the Sky,"

By day, presenting the most beautiful scenery on the American Continent, arrive in Washington City via Virginia Midland Route at 7.50 a. m. next day, and at Philadelphia by Limited Express 1.30 p. m. Regular Express, 1.45 p. m., New York by Limited Express 3.45 p. m., by Regular Express 4.45 p. m.

THINK OF IT!

Leave Macon, or any point named above, at night, breakfast next morning at Mount Airy, Georgia, (the highest point between Savannah and New York), dine at Gaffney's, S. C., supper at Danville, Va., breakfast at Washington City,

Dine at NEW YORK Second Evening after leaving, 14 Hours ahead of all other Lines.

Passengers preferring the Richmond Route will arrive at Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 3.05 p. m., Philadelphia 6.50 p. m., New York 10.05 p. m., (second evening.)

Tickets on sale at the City Office of the Central Railroad and the Union Depot, Macon, Ga., also at all Through Ticket Offices south of Macon.

SEE TIME TABLES.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
J. R. MACMURDO, General Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.
J. L. WALDROP, General Eastern Agent, No. 9 Astor House, New York.
WM. MURRAY, General Southwestern Passenger Agent, office under St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.
COL. DANIEL A. WILSON, Passenger Agent, New Orleans, La.
S. D. HUBBARD, Jr., South Eastern Passenger Agent, Montgomery, Ala.
R. R. BILLUPS, } Passenger Agents,
J. C. DUNLAP, } Atlanta, Georgia.
000 sep1 dtf

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES Seeds.

We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, either Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEATS—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND PLOWS.

Send for Prices. Mark W. Johnson & Co.
000 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

IRON, METAL, NAILS, ETC.

S. B. LOWE,

Chattanooga, : : Tennessee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PIG AND BAR IRON,
IRON ORE,
NAILS AND SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
FISH PLATES AND BOLTS,
NUTS AND WASHERS,
VERONA NUT LOCKS,
TRACK AND MINERS' TOOLS,
RAILROAD SWITCH LOCKS,
LIGHT RAIL,
BOILER RIVETS,
INGOT COPPER,
BLOCK TIN,
ANTIMONY,
SPELTER,
PIG AND BAR LEAD,
SHEET ZINC,
No. 1 METAL SOLDER,
BABBITT METAL,
FIRE-BRICK,
FURNACE HEARTHS,
FURNACE BOSHES,
BLACKSMITH COAL,
FOUNDRY COKE,
COKE AND CHARCOAL FORKS,
GRINDSTONES,
BLACK DIAMOND STEEL,
FILES,
BELTING AND LACING,
HOWE'S SCALES,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
INJECTORS AND EJECTORS,
WIRE ROPE,
ROOFING TILE,
SEWER PIPE,
BRASS GOODS,
STEAM GAUGES,
WAREHOUSE ELEVATORS,
DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS,

LANE & BODLEY'S ENGINES AND BOILERS.

23 dec7—d2taw tues fri till july1,1880.

BONESET TONIC.

BONESET BOURBON TONIC.

A WHOLESOME TONIC.

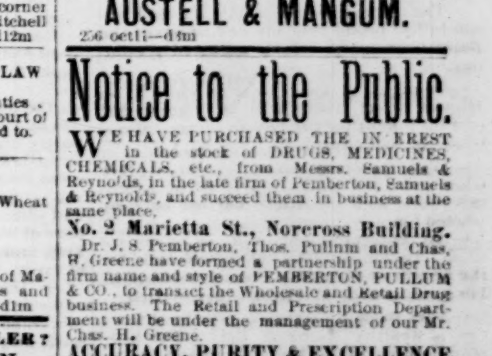
Rich in the virtues of the boneset Plant. A pure, generous stimulant, thoroughly fine in all its parts. Its delightful flavor is chiefly due to the elegant old whisky of which it is made. FOR DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY AND MALARIA IT HAS NO RIVAL. Its great success is achieved by its solid merit—not by unscrupulous and lying advertisements. We have no use for false pretenses. CHAMBERS & BROWN, Louisville, Ky.

731 nov28—d3m fri sun wed

The Press and People acknowledge THE CHRISTIAN INDEX to be the BEST Advertising Medium in the South!

ESTABLISHED 57 YEARS AGO.

THE INDEX is published in Atlanta, the Capital of Georgia, and the Gate City of the South.



THE INDEX goes not only to every county in Georgia, but to every community, and in many sections is the only paper taken by the people.

THE LEADING RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTHERN STATES!

Rev. HENRY HOLCOMBE TUCKER, D.D., LL.D.,
(Late Chancellor University of Georgia,) Editor.

THE INDEX is read more generally in the Cities, in the Counting-Rooms, in the Villages, and at the Firesides, than possibly any other paper in the South. Whether we consider the number, character, or condition of its patrons, it offers the widest field for profitable investment that can be employed. Address,

JAMES P. HARRISON AND CO.,
P. O. Drawer 24. State Printers and Publishers.

NOW IS THE TIME!

A LARGE EDITION OF THE X MAS NO. OF

The Christian Index

On Monday next, 22d inst.

We earnestly invite the attention of Merchants and Business Men to our X mas edition of THE INDEX.

An advertisement in that number WILL PAY.

No paper in the State can serve you better than THE INDEX, as a medium for bringing your business under the eyes of thousands of readers. We have a large local circulation in every town and village tributary to the trade of Atlanta. There is scarcely a precinct in Georgia to which this paper does not go. We are confident that we can offer advantages in this respect second to none in the South.

Hoping THE INDEX may receive recognition at your hands,

Very Truly,

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
Publishers.

LAW CARDS.

WM. D. KIDDOO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
(Formerly of Georgia,)
417 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
287 dec13—d1m

ALEXANDER R. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Grant building, corner Marietta and Broad streets,
ATLANTA, GA.
Will practice in the United States Courts, the Supreme Court of the state and the various courts of the Atlanta circuit. 378 tf—dec16

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON
CANDLER & THOMSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Room No. 3 Brown Block.
Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House.
575 nov22—d1m

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.
J. B. ESTES & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
449 sep27 d6m EATONTON, GEORGIA

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
HILLYER & HARRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 553 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

JNO. MILLEDGE. WM. A. HAYGOOD
MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
590 aug '79 dly

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—dly

J. T. WARNOCK, M. D.,
Office and Residence Southeast corner Wheat and Collins Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Special attention given to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and Children 58 dec4—d1m

DO YOU WANT A WINTER ROLLER?

THE PUBLISHERS UNION,
Successors to
The Southern Newspaper Union

Manufacture the best roller composition ever made—price 40 cents per pound. Printers sending stocks can have rollers cast without extra charge. Stocks furnished at 50 cents each. Orders not accompanied with cash will be sent C. O. D. We sell the best news ink at $2.00 per can of 10 lbs, or $4 per keg of 25 lbs. Respectfully,
NORWOOD & BROWN, Atlanta, Ga.

A sample of the composition will be sent by mail on application. We are permitted to refer to the following well known printers and publishers of Atlanta, who now use our roller composition exclusively: B. F. Bennett, book and job printer; Jas. M. Dickson, pressman Daily Dispatch office; R. C. Turner, pressman, J. H. & W. B. Seals, proprietors Sunny South; T. S. Reynolds, stereotyper and job printer. 380 dec17 d3t

SPOOL COTTON.

SPOOL COTTON

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GEORGE A. CLARK.
SOLE AGENT,
400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

WHITE SPOOLS.

The Black is the most perfect

JET BLACK

every produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the

NEW ANILINE PROCESS

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.

To be had at wholesale at
MOORE, MARSH & CO.'S,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.'S,
And at retail at the Popular Dry Goods House of

AUSTELL & MANGUM.

256 oct11—d1m

Notice to the Public.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE INTEREST in the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, etc., from Messrs. Samuels & Reynolds, in the late firm of Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and succeed them in business at the same place,

No. 2 Marietta St., Norcross Building.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Thos. Pullum and Chas. H. Greene have formed a partnership under the firm name and style of PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO., to transact the Wholesale and Retail Drug business. The Retail and Prescription Department will be under the management of our Mr. Chas. H. Greene.

ACCURACY, PURITY & EXCELLENCE

will be our Motto and Aim in this Department. The Wholesale Department will be under the management of our Dr. Pemberton. BEST GOODS at lowest prices will control all our transactions. PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY. We solicit your patronage and pledge to use our best efforts to please.

PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., November 18th, 1879.
524 nov19—d1m wed fri sun

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

SHUTTLES BROS.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Roll Plate and Fine Gilt Jewelry,

SUITABLE FOR THE TRADE.

We are Sole Agents for Dr. Jack's Magic Liniment and other Remedies.

Merchants, give us a call before buying elsewhere. 8 Marietta street. 363 dec16—d1w

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 11⅝c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, northeast to southeast winds, rising followed by falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, occasional rains, higher, followed by lower temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 18, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.24	59	62	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.24	51	72	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.14	50	89	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.20	6	59	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.19	58	88	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.22	74	81	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.25	53	93	S.	Light	.00	Smoky.
Montgom'ry	30.30	59	86	....	Calm	.00	Foggy.
New Orleans	30.28	57	81	S. E.	Gent	.00	Smoky.
Pensacola	30.31	53	80	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.32	52	86	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent: being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 18, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.24	46	85	W.	Light	.00	Smoky.
11:31	30.25	48	58	W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.18	65	48	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
2:31	30.17	64	48	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.25	57	63	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	30.25	57	62	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar	30.230	Maximum ther	.67
Mean daily ther	56.2	Minimum ther	.46
Mean daily humid.	.65	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

894 mar25,'79 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

HALL OF GATE CITY LODGE, No. 346, K. of H., ATLANTA, GA., December 19, 1879.

Regular meeting of Gate City Lodge tonight at 7 o'clock.

Election of officers for the ensuing term will be held. Members will come prepared to pay their dues.

By order of the Dictator.

R. A. VARNEDOE, Reporter.

430 dec19—d1t

Red Mens' Fair.

At old Odd Fellows Hall, Marietta street, beginning December 22, and continuing until December 27, every night. Raffles, races, refreshments. Dancing each night. Admission 10 cents. Ladies free.

300 dec14—d4t sun tues fri sun.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 19, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. M. Boring, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday.

—Newt Heggie, of Augusta, is in the city feeling the live stock market.

—Miss Nora Mayes, of Americus, is visiting the city.

—W. S. Baker, of Rutledge, is in the city.

—B. B. Lewis, of Macon, is the city on a visit.

—P. V. Carbine and David E. Butler, of Madison, are the city.

—L. D. Carleton, of Union Point, was in the city yesterday.

—J. J. Pratt, agent of Kate Thayer's concert company, is in the city.

—Lieutenant McClellan, inspector of the United States signal stations, is in the city.

—Alexander M. Speer, of Griffin, judge of the Blue Ridge circuit, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Robert D. Walker, of the Savannah bar, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—John Drew, the temperance advocate, left last night for Savannah, where he will continue his labors. His success in Atlanta was indeed remarkable.

—James A. Mann, of Kansas City, one of the publishers of the Daily Journal of that city, called to see us yesterday. He comes to our city for the purpose of spending the winter, and brings with him letters of introduction from Colonel John W. Wofford, who is now a citizen of Kansas City. We welcome Mr. Mann to Atlanta and know he will find here as genial climate and as clever people as we have represented to him we have.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Holiday shoes and slippers at Force's.

—Good-bye, railroad kings; come and see us again.

—The marriage boom of Atlanta is growing greater than ever.

—Atlanta now has more colleges than any city in the state.

—Countrymen are bringing in Christmas turkeys by the score.

—No state arrests were made by the police yesterday.

—The hog ordinance should be strictly enforced in Atlanta.

—Grave-robbing seems to be considered a very grave offense.

—Drew is gone, but his good influences still remain with us.

—The railroad convention adjourned yesterday to meet again in Atlanta, January 28th.

—Cotton receipts by wagon will soon commence to slacken off as our country cousins want to celebrate their Christmas at home.

—Didn't somebody say that there was to have been a fifty mile ride at Oglethorpe park yesterday?

—The Atlanta police should be relieved of the duty of lamplighting. They have enough to do independent of that work.

—Now is the time for poultry to be stall-fed. Mortal man's turn does not come until Christmas day.

—Fine weather yesterday for the ladies, who were doubtless made happy by its arrival.

—Yesterday the demand for mules and horses in this market was far greater than the supply.

—An Atlanta man wedded a Lithonia beauty last night. The notice will appear in to-morrow's issue.

—We call attention to the ordinance passed by Council for the removing of signs, etc., from across the sidewalks. Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

—The colored people of Atlanta have reason to feel proud over the dedication of the Baptist seminary, which occurred yesterday.

—To-night at the Christian church, on Hunter street, there will be a grand Art entertainment for the benefit of the "Girls' Club" of that church.

—With the exception of Tom Brock, Bob Glass and a few others, nearly all of Atlanta's young men are either married or contracted for.

—An entertainment will be given tonight, December 19th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Philip's Sunday-school, at 145 Jones street. All friends are invited.

—Next week an Atlanta merchant marries a wealthy Alabama lady. The proposed groom, with his body guard, leaves for the scene of his happiness to-morrow afternoon. By this contract Atlanta gains.

—The Art entertainment that has been presented at a good many churches in Atlanta, will be given at the Christian church on Hunter street to-night. The programme has been carefully arranged and it will no doubt be an evening of rare pleasure to all who attend. Price of admission only 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Death of a Chief Justice.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—Samuel E. Perkins, chief justice of the supreme court of Indiana, died at midnight.

ELDRIDGE, THE EQUESTRIAN.

He Takes French Leave of the Boys.

Two weeks ago a lithe-figured little man with a blonde moustache and kindly blue eyes, appeared in Atlanta and announced his intention of performing, what he classically termed a grand equestrian feat. He would ride, he said, six horses a distance of fifty miles in two hours and a half.

He would do this thing without once touching the ground "from the first to the fiftieth mile." Such was his statement, e'en to the "self-same tone and words." Having ventilated his magnificent project upon the streets to the infinite wonder of the gaping crowd, he at once plunged into extensive preparations for the carrying out of his wonderful plan.

He secured the services of Colonel T. C. Tryon, a theatrical gentleman, formerly advance agent of the celebrated Jackson combination, but now a sojourner in our midst—he secured the services of Colonel Tryon as his local manager, and together these gentlemen embarked upon a system of advertising, brought into requisition nearly all the papers in the city besides a certain popular job office, and our enterprising fellow-townsman, he, of the board and brush, J. the B. P.

The papers, and the hand bills told in eloquent English of the approaching marvel of horsemanship. They said that Oglethorpe park would be the scene of this miracle of nerve and endurance, that special trains would bear the eager thousands to the grounds—and casually stated that the price of admission would be only a half a dollar, and that the performance would begin at exactly two and a half o'clock on Thursday, the 18th instant (yesterday). Tickets were placed on sale at various places in the city. The coming event was talked of upon the corners, in the counting houses and at the pumps—a day or two before the time set for the great feat, the graceful equestrian, not content with the extensive advertising which he had freely received, bestrode a fiery steed of uncertain age and gallantly galloped the principal streets for many hours challenging the deathless admiration of numberless hackmen, and inspired by the lusty bravos of pursuing gamins.

Thursday dawned brightly and beautifully, as it should have done, being the "great, the important day, big with the fate of Eldridge and his ride." The sunny hours rolled swiftly by, until at length the town clock measured the appointed time—the great equestrian same not—and yet there were those who would have been glad to see him. A wild whisper ran through the town that the matchless horseman, during the silent hours of Wednesday evening, had quietly collected all moneys realized from the sale of tickets, and having gotten up behind the great iron horse, which can run faster and hold out longer than any half dozen horses in the land, had ridden off, no one knew whither. And the local manager is sad at heart, being thirty dollars out; and the job printer would like to see the equestrian, if only for a few minutes; and a certain paper hopes to meet him ere the roses bloom again; and a livery man is sighing for a brief little interview; while in the quiet precincts of a private boarding-house not many squares away, a solemn man is restlessly pacing the floor and repeating in muffled monotone the melancholly words; "He cometh not, she said (his wife, the landlady), I am aweary, I'm aweary; I thought he was in bed."

ANOTHER ADVANCE STEP.

The Opening of the Atlanta Colored Baptist Seminary.

Yesterday the dedicatory exercises of the Atlanta Baptist seminary were held at the college. About 10 o'clock a fine audience had gathered in the school-room of the seminary. Among those present were quite a number of distinguished persons, including Governor Colquitt, School Commissioner Orr and the ministry of the city. The exercises consisted of speaking, singing and prayer. Among the speakers who favored the audience with remarks appropriate to the occasion were Governor Colquitt, Rev. Frank Quarles, School Commissioner Orr, David E. Butler, Professor Slaton, superintendent of public schools, Rev. J. T. Robert, president of the seminary, Rev. J. H. DeVotie, and Sidney Root. The singing was furnished by the choir of Friendship Baptist church. Rev. J. W. Heidt, of Trinity church, Rev. A. T. Spalding, of the Second Baptist church, and Rev. D. W. Gwin, of the First Baptist church, also took part in the exercises, which lasted from 10 o'clock until 1. The speeches of Rev. Frank Quarles, representing the Georgia Missionary Baptist convention, Mr. Sidney Root, who by request represented the Home missionary society, and Rev. J. T. Robert, president of the seminary, also of Rev. J. H. DeVotie, representing the State mission board, gave a full history of the enterprise from its organization, several years ago at Augusta, up to the present time.

As a full description of the building and the purposes for which it has been constructed was published in THE CONSTITUTION some days since it is unnecessary to give them again. The seminary is managed by a board of twelve trustees. Seven of them reside in New York and the remaining five are residents of Atlanta. Rev. J. T. Robert is the president of the board, and Mr. Sidney Root is secretary. During the eight years that the seminary was operated in Augusta there were 287 students in attendance. Of this number 175 of them were ministerial students, and the others normal students. One of the graduates, Rev. H. M. Wood, is now a missionary to Africa. There are now thirty students at the Atlanta Baptist seminary and it is predicted that this number will be increased to one hundred after Christmas.

The removal of the Atlanta Baptist seminary from Augusta to Atlanta is due to the personal and untiring energies of Rev. Frank Quarles. His first effort was to have a seminary established in Georgia, and his second to make Atlanta its location. He has succeeded in both of his efforts, but as has been seen, had to work eight years to accomplish all that he wished for. The building cost about $8,000 and is all paid for. The ground was purchased from Richard Peters at a cost of $2,500. The furniture of the building is expected to arrive in a few days. About $200 is still needed, which amount will be used to construct a neat and substantial fence around the grounds. The colored people of Atlanta as well as those of the entire state have reason to feel happy upon the completion of this fine seminary, the object of which will be to educate both preachers and teachers. By the construction of this new building Atlanta has gained another college and one that every good citizen will feel proud of and take an interest in its welfare.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S BALL.

Opening of the New Art Gallery and Debut of Her Daughter, Miss Caroline Astor.

New York World.

MRS. William Astor gave a grand ball last evening at her residence, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, to introduce into society her youngest daughter, Miss Caroline Astor. The ball was so timed as to celebrate Miss Astor's eighteenth birthday. The Astor ball-room has been recently refitted and redecorated by Marcotte and converted into an art gallery. It was thrown open for the first time last evening. The decorations are a modern version of the style of the thirteenth century. Subdued colors predominate, relieved by lines and figures of gold. The different shades are so exquisitely blended as to produce an harmonious and pleasing general effect. Paintings collected by Mr. Astor in Europe are hung upon the walls. The most conspicuous among the large pictures are "La Rosa," by Jules Lefebvre, occupying the central position on the right wall; a cattle piece by Van Marcke in the same position on the opposite wall; "The Retreat," by Edouard Detaille on the wall opposite the entrance, and "The Master's Eye," a pastoral scene by Troyon on the right wall near the entrance. Among the cabinet pictures are "Arab Horses," by Fromentin, on the left side near the door, and "Samson and Delilah," by Cabanel, near by and partly under "La Rosa." The ball-room is furnished in blue velvet. There were no floral decorations in the ball-room, but the parlors and dining room presented the appearance of a conservatory, where vases, baskets, and plateaus of cut flowers were met at every turn. Hector Deroux's picture, "Les Danaides," which hangs in the hall opposite the spacious stairway, was inclosed in a frame of smilax mingled with poinsettia and cut flowers. The pictures in the parlors and dining room were similarly adorned. There were dressings of smilax and rosebuds also on all the chandeliers in the parlors and hall. The staircase was festooned with the same flowers arranged in pointed scroll work, each point tipped with a Calla lily. Over the mirror in the middle parlor, where Mr. and Mrs. Astor and their daughter received their guests, was placed a large floral representation of the Astor crest, with the motto "Semper Fidelis" in letters of red immortelles. The most elaborate floral design was suspended over the entrance to the ball-room. It displayed the name of the debutante—"Caroline"—in letters of a foot in length, which were composed of white carnations and camelias, and the interstices were filled in with white and tea roses. This design was so placed that it could be read from either the dining or ball-room. The supper table was adorned with an immense silver flower stand containing one large cone-shaped center piece of cut flowers overtopped by a growing palm, and two side pieces of cut flowers without the palm. The floral decorations were by Ekirch & Wilson. The supper was by Pinard. The music was by two bands—Bernstein's in the hall and Lander's in the ball-room.

MR. PLEDGER'S CASE.

The Certainty That He Was Insane—A Long Standing Trouble.

We have learned since writing of the suicide of the late Mr. Pledger certain facts that show most conclusively that he was insane, and that his insanity came from bodily ailments.

We quoted in our last article a statement from Dr. Park to the effect that as far back as 1854 he suspected that Mr. Pledger was of unsound mind. We are now able to add the testimony of Dr. Potter, who informed us the other day that Mr. Pledger boarded at his house in Savannah when he was quite a young man, and that while there he was subject to some sort of attacks that seemed to affect his spine and made him almost helpless. For some time he would be unable to walk, or to do more than walk. At these times he was dreadfully oppressed and had a horror of being left to himself. He sought company all the time, and seemed to be trying to escape from his thoughts beneath which he was sinking.

INJURED BY A FALL FROM A BUGGY.

From a letter received on yesterday from a lady who knew him well we learn that his spine was injured a long time ago by a fall from a buggy. He was thrown violently to the ground, and his spine was strained severely. He has been subject since then to periodical attacks, during which he was seized with the most acute pains. The trouble with his spine seemed to affect his brain directly and he would become almost maddened. At such times nothing would quiet him but the soothing tenderness of his wife, who was absorbingly devoted to him. He would frequently say that if he could just have her with him all the time he would feel that he could stand his pain. When she would ask him to rest from preaching a while, he would reply that she could know nothing of the joy of preaching the gospel, and that he must keep at work.

His wife would have been with him in Atlanta had she known he was here. She did not know that he was looking for her, but on the contrary she was expecting him to come to Gainesville. We learn that in the terrible abstraction under which he was laboring, he had forgotten to mail the letter he had written her, telling her that he was in Atlanta, and it was found in his pocket after his death.

WHERE HE SLEPT THURSDAY NIGHT.

We are glad to be able to state that he did not sleep in the woods on Thursday night, as he said he did, and that he was not subjected to the physical suffering he must have endured if he had done so. Mr. Cook, who has returned to the city, says that Mr. Pledger slept in his house on Thursday night and that he (Mr. Cook) carried him to the train at o'clock to go to Gainesville. Mr. Cook had to leave before the Air-Line left, and thought of course Mr. Pledger would take the train and go home. Instead of this he wandered about the city, as we have before described, and met his death at the Markham house.

ALL AROUND US.

Milledgeville, Albany, Gainesville, Opelika, Etc.

ESCAPE OF A BAD NEGRO.

ALBANY, December 17.—Perry Vinson, a noted negro desperado, sentenced by Judge Wright last week at Calhoun court to twenty years for burglary, broke jail yesterday and escaped. It was thought by many that he had a hand in the murder of Whittikind and the burning of his store in Leary last year.——Judge P. J. Stroger has been quite ill for the past two weeks.——Heavy frosts the past two mornings.

EVENTS IN OPELIKA.

OPELIKA, December 17.—Mrs. Worthington died yesterday and was buried here today.——The E. A. & C. passenger train comes in daily, but since the wash-up no freight has been hauled over the road.——A cousin of Thomas Jefferson, 3d president of the United States, is living in Tallapoosa county.——Several marriages will occur here during Christmas week—preparing for next year and dealing in "futures."——The amateurs of Opelika, will play "Lady of Lyons" during Christmas.——Our schools, public and private, will be closed on the 19th inst.

BOLD WORK IN NEWNAN.

NEWNAN, December 17.—A bold robbery occurred here this morning. Two negroes from Atlanta, who have been tramping here a day or two, got an old country negro behind the store of W. P. & I. N. Orr, robbed him of $35 and made their escape before an officer could be secured to capture them. This occurred in fifty yards of the business part of the town. One of the parties was a yellow negro with a scar over his eye, the other was black. They went in the direction of Atlanta. The authorities here will be glad to have them captured.

THE WHITE EXODUS.

GRIFFIN, December 18.—The tide of emigration continues to flow. Yesterday and the day before about twenty-five others left for Texas—Arkadelphia this time being the objective point of their journey. There were more bitter bewailings and shedding of tears. Over one hundred have left this section within the past few weeks.——Mr. Joseph P. Foster, the popular agent of the Central railroad here, was married last night in Macon to Miss Mary Williams, of New Orleans. The happy couple arrived on the noon train to-day and have taken up their residence at Dr. J. J. Caldwell's. Another wedding tonight. It is spreading.

THE NEW MILLEDGEVILLE COLLEGE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 12.—I suppose it is generally known that the last legislature donated the state buildings in Milledgeville to be used in the cause of public education. To this end the people are thoroughly enthused and working nobly to accomplish the object. On yesterday the board of trustees organized, and elected the following corps of instructors for next year: Dr. Dudley, of Cuthbert, president; Dr. Witherspoon, of Athens, professor; Mr. O. M. Cone, of Milledgeville, professor; Miss Mary Hertz and Miss Carrie Fair, principals of the primary department. The spring term will open about the 15th of January. Two hundred and fifty pupils have already been registered. Matriculation fee in college classes $5. Instruction in all departments will be free. Many prominent citizens in the county will come to the city to educate their children.

ANOTHER FIRE IN GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, December 17.—About noon to-day the alarm of fire was sounded, and from the volume of black smoke it was soon discovered that the residence of Mr. A. Whilchel, one of our very best merchants, was on fire. The fire company were promptly out, but for lack of water the engine was totally useless. The men all worked well in trying to rescue the goods. Most of the contents of the house were saved, but in a very damaged condition. The house being an old wooden structure, burned like tinder, and was totally consumed in less than an hour. The origin of the fire was from the pipe of the cook stove. We learn that Mr. W. was insured to the amount of $1,000 in the Southern Mutual. Total loss $2,500. Mr. W. had his store burned two years ago, and has been an invalid for many months. This is a sad calamity upon a good citizen.

ATHENS ITEMS.

ATHENS, December 16.—Last night about 9 o'clock Mr. James Carter, a clerk in Hood's grocery and bar, was seriously stabbed in the chest by Tom Roberts, a negro boy. The stabbing originated in a dispute about the pay for a game of billards. The negro was arrested and turned loose under bail. The condition of the wounded man is improving this evening.——The corpses of Rev. Father Doyle and Mr. M. H. May, whose death by drowning on Sunday night has been noted, were placed on the Georgia train this morning and sent to Washington, Ga. Later particulars in regard to the drowning show that the two men, bewildered by the rain and darkness, mistook the road in returning from Lexington and drove into a creek eight or ten feet deep on Mr. John Billups's plantation. Father Doyle's body was found entangled in the reins, which shows how hopeless would have been all exertions to save himself.——A coroner's jury was empanneled this morning to sit on the case of the negro boy who was drowned in Long's brick-yard, near this city, yesterday.——From reports, we believe that the recent rains were the heaviest known in this section of the state for years.

Our Present Banking System

Is a vast improvement on that of twenty years ago, as every one must admit who remembers the trouble we had with wild-cat money. Any man who is so bilious as to deny this should take a dose of Mott's Liver Pills, and recover his normal billiary condition as soon as possible.

dec17—d&w1w

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocades, Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pair fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRANS, NEW 3-PLYS LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

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DREW'S FAREWELL.

After Securing 4,122 Temperance Pledge Signers In Atlanta.

Mr. John W. Drew, the successful temperance advocate, left last night for Savannah, where he will conduct such a series of meetings as he has carried on so successfully in Atlanta. He is accompanied by his accomplished wife, a woman whose heart is in the temperance cause and who does much to aid her husband in his noble efforts.

Mr. Drew and his wife leave many friends in Atlanta who hope to see them here again. His last day's work in Atlanta was certainly a good one. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a ladies meeting was held in the basement of the First Methodist church, at which it was resolved to push the cause vigorously in Atlanta. Another meeting was called for Thursday, January 8th, in the Young Men's library rooms at 3 o'clock p. m. The following executive committee was appointed:

Mrs. A. H. Colquitt, chairman; Miss M. H. Stokes, secretary; Mrs. Dr. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. H. Fuller, Mrs. M. E. Holmes, Mrs. E. C. Wright, Mrs. J. G. Thrower, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Wright, Mrs. M. A. Leanders, Mrs. J. B. Bollman, Mrs. J. M. Dixon, Mrs. L. P. Thomas, Miss M. E. Scott, Miss Mattie Thomas, Miss E. G. Sewell.

Last night a farewell Drew meeting was held in the First Methodist church, which was filled with a fine audience. Mr. Drew made one of his happiest talks and warmed up his hearers. Pledges were circulated and sixty-eight signers were obtained. Thus the grand total in Atlanta has run up to 4,122, a splendid number. A collection was taken up to pay the expenses of this young man, who has wrought so much real good in Atlanta. Mr. H. I. Kimball made a stirring appeal for him and said the city ought to raise at least $500 for this man, who has been worth ten times that sum to Atlanta. He pledged his word that such a sum should be raised and forwarded to Mr. Drew. Up to date about $260 has been contributed. There will be no difficulty in raising the other with Mr. Kimball's energy to back the efforts.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. J. G. Thrower, and by the meeting unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. J. W. Drew has so faithfully worked among our people for the last six weeks exhorting them to temperance, laboring early and late, in and out of season, to induce men to sign the pledge, and to break the galling chains of intemperance that so cruelly bound them to their idol;

And whereas, his labors, by the blessings of God, had been crowned with such wonderful success, resulting in a grand total of four thousand, one hundred and fifty signers to the following pledge: "For the honor of God and the benefit of humanity, I promise, with divine help, that I will never make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, and that I will, in all proper ways, discourage the manufacture, sale, and use of the same, thus rebuilding the family altars and reuniting the family circles that had been sundered by strong drink. Giving back to the wife the man to whom she had pledged her young heart's love, and to her children the father redeemed from the thraldom of intemperance, and to society a better man and citizen. From official reports it is shown that the arrests for drunkenness has fallen off fully one-half since the commencement of his work in our city, and the fines accruing therefrom in our courts has fallen off in like proportion. Thus giving to the family of the man the money that had previously been spent for rum and paying fines imposed for drunkenness—thereby feeding the hungry and clothing the naked family of the man so lately redeemed. And now his calloused heart has been softened to receive even a better and holier work which may finally lead him to the cross of Christ and eternal salvation.

Therefore be it resolved, That we, the citizens of Atlanta assembled, appreciating the grand and glorious work that Mr. Drew has done for our city and people, do hereby extend to him our heartfelt thanks for his self-sacrificing labors in our behalf.

Resolved, That we do most heartily indorse his philanthropic work, and heartily recommend him to the good people and Christian men and women of our broad land as a man worthy of their cordial co-operation and support in the good work in which he is engaged.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to present Brother Drew with a copy of these resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned. People crowded around Mr. Drew and his wife, bade them hearty good byes and wished them god-speed in the good work they are spreading wherever they go. Atlanta owes them much.

ATLANTA BENEVOLENT HOME.

Annual Meeting Last Night.

The regular annual meeting of the Atlanta Benevolent Home was held at De Give's opera house last night. The audience, the reporter is sorry to state, was distressingly small. There were hardly an hundred people in the house. The rich men of our city were conspicuously absent. The slim attendance cannot be attributed to the fact that a big temperance meeting and the Catholic fair were both in full blast. Atlanta has a population of over forty thousand souls—quite enough to furnish large crowds for several temperance meetings and a number of fairs, and still leave hundreds and hundreds who should show an active interest in the annual meetings of her noblest institution by giving its annual meetings the encouragement, at least, of their presence. That mere sprinkling of people last night does Atlanta no credit. It is impossible to get around it—it was simply a shame that so few turned out. The exercises were opened with a brief and earnest prayer by Doctor Boggs, of the Central Presbyterian church. Then followed some excellent music by the Wurm band, which, by the way, has improved wonderfully of late. Next came the reading of the secretary's report for the year ending December, 1879, being a good history of the Home during the past year. We give it in full.

THE REPORT.

"The heavy indebtedness hanging over the Home at the beginning of this year greatly embarrassed the operations of the board of managers and rendered it necessary that strenuous exertions be made to liquidate the same. To this end the ladies held a fair in December last and realized $600 for the same. Then committees were appointed to solicit continued and increased subscriptions from our citizens for the purpose of reducing as speedily as possible the principal and interest accruing from the debt. A list of the generous contributors has been preserved in a special form, and all money collected has been sacredly appropriated to the cause intended. So that at the close of this year we find the debt reduced to a very small fraction of its proportions at the beginning of the year. The current expenses of the Home have been reduced to as low a figure as possible.

"Private donations have been received from many of our charitable citizens in various articles of food, clothing, etc. Governor Brown generously donated a car load of coal, delivered free from all charges, for which the abundant thanks of the inmates are herein expressed. An elegant silver epergne was donated by Mrs. Rucker, from the selling of which a handsome sum was realized for the Home. Donations of blankets by Judge Pittman, quilts by the Wheeler & Wilson machine company and other individuals, have been gratefully received. A contribution of crockery, by Mr. Seltzer, was very acceptable. The thanks of the Home are also due Mr. DeGive for his kindness in giving his opera-house for our meetings, and making most liberal reduction for the use of the same when entertainments for the benefit of the Home have been given. A special donation of $25 worth of supplies was made by Mr. David Mayer. In addition to this, he has done much hard work as treasurer. He is herein warmly thanked. Our thanks are specially due to Messrs. Green Dodd and Langston, for their great assistance in getting up a subscription list for the needy poor. The board desires particularly to thank Mr. Henry Grady, of the Gazette, for the active interest he has manifested in the Home. It has been greatly due to the articles from his able pen, appealing to the sympathetic of our citizens, that we have raised the needed funds so readily. To the "CONSTITUTION" also, we feel under lasting and unspeakable obligations for many kindnesses extended in the way of reduced advertising, free insertions of notices, donations of money, etc. The minor contributions of food, clothing etc., have been so numerous that it is impossible to specify in this report.

"The average number of inmates for this year shows an increase over last. The total number having received charity therein is 279; deaths occurring among inmates, 7; nights lodgings given to casual applicants, 35; births, 1. In the death of Mr. Oliver H. Jones and Mr. Bernard Mallon, the Home lost two faithful and invaluable friends. Appropriate resolutions upon these melancholy events were duly drafted and spread upon the house records."

"The greatest harmony has prevailed in the board of managers, and they especially beg, and expect in the year before us the friends of the Home will feel an increased interest in the institution. Respectfully submitted. MRS. B. F. ABBOTT, Secretary."

The treasurer's report was now read by Mr. David Mayer. It showed that the cash on hand December 3d, 1878, was $23.88. The amount raised up to December, 1879, was $3,445 19. Of this sum, Mrs. Judge Jackson, by her personal efforts, raised $1,664 50, for which noble work she deserves the thanks of the Home and the city for all time to come. The city council during the year have donated $350 and expect to give the same sum in January. The expense of the Home during the past year aggregated $1,024 44. The amount paid on the house was $2,360. Balance on hand $6 81. Doctor Tucker was now introduced by President Milledge and delivered a very able and interesting address upon "Charity," in which he fully sustained his reputation as a cogent reasoner and forcible speaker. The address was singularly free from gush. It was preeminently sensible from beginning to end, and was heard with marked attention.

After the address, a committee consisting of Judge Jackson, Captain Lowry, Mr. W. A. Moore and Mr. J. J. Toon were asked to retire and report nominations for the ensuing year. During their absence President Milledge made a short and telling speech in which he showed that since the organization of the Atlanta Benevolent Home in 1870 each succeeding year had brought a decided diminution in the amounts spent by the city upon its paupers. The speaker claimed that the reason was due to the fact that the Home was taking care of Atlanta's poor, and thus aiding in the reduction of her debt. He thought that in the absence of a city hospital, an orphan asylum and a city poor house, the city should give at least $50 a month—$600 a year—to the support of the Home.

Mayor Calhoun followed in an earnest speech, in which he said that the Atlanta Benevolent Home was the only general charity in the city, and was a necessity to Atlanta. She could not get along without, and the city government would stand by it.

The committee nominated the following ticket, which was elected without a dissenting voice: Captain Milledge, president; Mrs. Doctor Tucker, first vice-president; Mrs. Ben Conley, second vice-president; David Mayer, treasurer; Mrs. B. F. Abbott, secretary, and the old board of directors and the old advisory committee. The meeting was then adjourned with the benediction by Dr. Boggs.

Mobile's New Steamer.

MOBILE, December 18.—The new and splendid steamship Mobile, the pioneer ship of the Gulf City steamship company, arrived today, twenty days from Glasgow. She brings a full cargo, including nine hundred tons of freight for St. Louis via Mobile and Ohio railroad, with which important artery to the northwest the Gulf City steamship company is closely allied. The company is organized under the limited liability laws of Great Britain, but it is largely owned by the citizens of Mobile, and among the directors are Wm. Butler Duncan, president of the Mobile and Ohio railroad company, and Thomas Henry, president of the Mobile savings bank, of Mobile. The successful launching of this enterprise, shows the harbor of Mobile, while it is hoped the United States government will see the necessity of improving and deepening a work which can be done at a very limited cost in comparison with the expenditures required at other points, is, even in its present shape, adapted and available for vessels built as the Mobile is for trade. The capacity of the Mobile is from 4,500 to 5,000 bales of cotton.

Barney Macauley To-Night.

To-night Barney Macauley will open a two nights' engagement at the opera-house. He will appear in his famous impersonation of "Uncle Dan'l." Those who have seen the play pronounce it excellent, and say that Mr. Macauley does his part perfectly. The Courier-Journal says of Mr. Macauley: "'Uncle Dan'l' has come and conquered. The opening house which greeted him last evening—greeted him in all the significance of the word—was an excellent one. From the first it manifested a warm interest in Mr. Bernard Macauley and his play, and it had seen but little of them before it recognized in the most sympathetic and emphatic manner the claims of both." Reserved seats are now on sale and there will be a good attendance.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, December 18, 1879.

Eastern circuit	23	Atlanta circuit	47
Northern circuit	11		
			81

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Cuyler et al. vs. Wayne, administrator. Ejectment, from Chatham. Argued. T. M. Norwood; Wright & Featherston, for plaintiff in error. J. R. Saussy; George A. Mercer, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Saussy, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The Police Commission.

The police commissioners held a called meeting last night at the usual place for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against Captain George P. Thomas, of the police force. The charges were preferred by Officer Pelot, of the force, and consisted of three specifications, which were embraced under one head, that of conduct unbecoming an officer. A large number of witnesses were introduced on both sides, and the body did not adjourn until 11 o'clock. Captain Thomas was found guilty and dismissed from the force. Officer Flynn was then elected to fill the vacancy.

Re-Opening of the Catholic Church.

Gounod's Grand St. Cecelia Mass," which was to have been sung next Sunday on the occasion of the re-opening of the Catholic church, has been postponed until January on account of the invited bishops and priests being unable to leave the diocese at this particular season of the year. The preparations for this mass were fully completed, but the arrangements will hold good until January, when it will be rendered by a full and select choir. Our citizens will not be disappointed, however, next Sunday as regards the music, as "Farmer's mass" in B flat will be given at the 10½ o'clock mass, and Milard's Vespers" and several new pieces will be sung at the vesper service, particulars of which will be given in our Sunday issue.

Going to Florida.

Yesterday an excursion party of forty Michiganders came in on the Western and Atlantic train and stopped a couple of hours in the city. The party were in charge of that live railway man and excellent gentleman, Mr. C. R. Hulett, of the railway excursion agency, Detroit, Michigan. Under the pilotage of that enterprising gentleman and popular orator, Colonel Dunlap, a number of the excursionists took in a few of the points of interest. We hope that they were pleased, and wish that they could have made a longer stay. They left on the Macon train for Jacksonville, Fla.

A Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, December 18.—A fire broke out under the stairway in the Park theater, to-night, during the performance of the play of "Fritz in Ireland." Every precaution was taken to prevent a disastrous panic and although there was great excitement when the alarm was first given, the audience escaped from the building without any mishap.

Chief Justice Simpson.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 18.—Judge McIver having declined to accept the chief justiceship to which he was recently elected, the general assembly to-night elected Governor William D. Simpson to fill the position.

Bank Suspension.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—A dispatch from Virginia City says the bank of Virginia has suspended payment. The suspension is due to the great decline in value of mining stocks, which the bank carried to large amounts.

The Agency of the celebrated Budweiser Lager Beer has been removed to No. 14 Marietta street.

C. J. WEINMEISTER, Agent for the Budweiser and Dealer in Imported and Domestic Bar Supplies.

600 dec19—d1w top col

—The Rome correspondent of the London Globe says: "The beautiful hermaphrodite statue found in the excavations for the new Costanzi theater, near Via Nazionale, is for sale. The price demanded is £12,000, and it is reported that £10,000 was offered for it for the Berlin museum. The recumbent figure is that of a person about 15 years old. One arm and part of a leg are missing, but the fractures are of very ancient date. The statue was found in a vault, where it had been probably placed for concealment centuries ago, for the vault had been closed up by masonry and the treasure was perhaps forgotten. It is undoubtedly a work of Greek art, and is superior to the hermaphrodites at the Louvre and at the Villa Borghese."

—It was Chief Joe, and not "Chief Ju," as the wires made it, who met with such a disastrous fate in the hills of Chihuahua a few days ago. Joe was in camp with one hundred of his Apaches, when General Larasas rode down upon him in the gray of the morning, the intruder's nine hundred cavalrymen mowing the braves down as with a scythe. This is interesting news to us when it is remembered that the same Apaches, then with Victorio, whipped our troops recently, and that the general who has just chastised them is a Mexican.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—A dispatch from DesMoines states that the business portion of Clarkesville, Iowa, was burned Sunday morning. Loss over $40,000. The fire originated in the store of H. A. L. Burton, which is supposed to have been first robbed and then fired.

KEY WEST, December 17.—The steamship Dover on entering the harbor and docking, ran into the ship Ann Elizabeth, which was loading with sugar at the wharf, and cut her stern down causing her to leak badly.

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. 'Best in the world.'
500 nov8—16m sun wed fri

William Crenshaw,
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.
I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth

The Latest Sensation!

JOHN RYAN'S

GREAT

SHOE STOCK

to be thrown on the market at startling prices. SPECIAL DRIVES. No Shoe House in Georgia can come within 50 cents per pair of the prices.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

FOR THE

Christmas Trade!

Ladies Basket Cloth-top Kid Shoe at $2.85, sold elsewhere at $4.00.

Ladies Curacoa Kid Button Shoe at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00—cheap.

Ladies Calf Front Lace Shoes at $1.00 $1.50 and $2.00.

Ladies Grain and Goat Front Lace Shoes from 75 cents up.

Children's and Misses Shoes, all styles.

Ladies French Kid Button Shoes, all makes.

SCHOOL SHOES A SPECIALTY.

The following celebrated makes can be had at less than manufacturers' prices, HOLBROOK & LUDLOW, PHELAN & BOLTON, BURTS, ZEIGLER, MORROWS & FEARY.

NOTICE.

IF ANY OF THE CELEBRATED SHOES OF MORROWS do not give perfect SATISFACTION in wear, a NEW PAIR will be given in place.

SPECIALTIES FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

Gents' handsome Embroidered Slippers, all styles, finest assortment ever shown in Georgia, at from 25 cents to $1.00 per pair less than any Shoe House in the State. Men's Shoes in the following celebrated makes: CAUFIELD, BOYDIN, HANAN & REDDISH, MELA & RUSSEL'S. PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING, THAT THIS DEPARTMENT IS A SEPARATE SHOE DEPARTMENT AND NOT A MIXED UP STOCK OF COMMON trashy Shoes as is kept by some dry goods houses, but is an entire new stock, embracing every known make and width of Shoe made and is attended by 10 polite and gentlemanly salesmen that sell Shoes alone, and that you can find everything desired.

TOYS! TOYS!

JOHN RYAN offers extra inducements in Toys—this being his first season with them. The only complete line of Toys Wagons, Doll Carriages, Drums, Vases, etc., ever shown in Georgia.

Cloaks and Dolmans.

1,000 new Cloaks received on yesterday. Arriving a little late in the season (on account of being detained on the railroad) will be cleared out at unheard of prices. Do not under any circumstance buy a Cloak or Dolman until you see these as they must be sold.

Some Big Bargains in Ladies Ready-made Dresses.

JOHN RYAN.

276 dec13—d2w top 4th col

A FORTUNE QUICKLY MADE.

MONEY has been made more rapidly within the last few months in Wall St. than at any period since 1873. Immense profits have been realized from small investments. The following affidavit explains itself:

Personally appeared before me, George A. Payne, of 154 W. 49th St. New York City, to me known, and on being duly sworn says that on an investment of $25 placed with Thatcher, Belmont & Co., Bankers, and by them operated for a period of two weeks, I had returned to me by the said firm $976.53.

(Signed) GEO. A. PAYNE.

State of New York, City and County of New York. } ss.

Sworn before me this 22d September, 1879. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 91 Duane St., N. Y.

Thatcher, Belmont & Co. accept subscribers on their 1 per cent. margin, or in their concentration of capital, whereby a number of small sums of from $10 and upwards are aggregated and stocks operated. Latest Wall Street information sent free upon application by

THATCHER, BELMONT & CO. Bankers, P. O. Box 1307, or 48 Broad Street, New York City.

576 nov22—d3m sat tues thur &wky3m

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We have, appropriate for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, a beautiful assortment of

FANCY BASKETS! FANCY BASKETS!

LUNCH BASKETS, WORK BASKETS, RETICULES, SHOPPING BASKETS, ANGOT BAGS SCHOOL BAGS, and Fancy INDIAN WILLOW-WARE.

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FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERIES!

A nice assortment of Fancy Soaps and Colognes just received in the Latest Novelties.

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LACE TIES, LACE COLLARETTES, LACE FISHUES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, and a handsome assortment of SILK TIES and BOWS. Lovely assortment of

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AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES!

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Beautiful stock of Plated and Rolled Gold Jewelry.

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dec12—dtf

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IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON

HIRSCH BROS.,

3 and 50 WHITEHALL ST.

87 oct5—dm4th pg

Important Notice.

"IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE." PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. ST. LOUIS, December 18, 1879.

Mr. Ed. F. Sisson has this day been appointed Southern Passenger Agent for this Company, taking effect December 20, in place of Mr. C. A. Haslett, transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Sisson's headquarters will be at Chattanooga, Tenn., and his district will include all territory south of Richmond and the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, south of Kentucky, east of and including the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

All communications in regard to the West, North-West, Arkansas or Texas, how to get there, rates, time-tables, etc., should be addressed to Mr. Sisson, box 132, Chattanooga, Tenn., and he will cheerfully and promptly answer the same.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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To Printers.

We have just received a lot of fresh Roller Gum. Price 30 cents per pound Address CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

dec12—tf.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., December 18, 1879.

J R Ellerson, W C Thomas, jr, Richmond; John R Parker and son, Warrenton; T D Adams, Roswell, Ga; Frank H Coffin, N Y; Jacob Krappel, Hudson, Wis; R O Renick, Geo Renick, Chillicothe, Ohio; V McBee, Lincolnton, N C; W H Mooreland, Charleston; W D Bratton, Fairfield, S C; L D Staudemay, Charleston; Mrs L D Whitson, L D Whitson, jr, Stone Mountain; R D Walker, jr, Savannah; R B Goodwyn, Baltimore; L Lanier, West Paint, Ga; S E Milford, Opelike, Ala; Dr J M Boring, Augusta; Wm W Sublette, Montgomery; Edwin G Wield, Augusta; E B Grace, St Louis; Myer Myers, N Y; A D Ditmars, Brooklyn, N Y; O R Longino, Palmetto, Ga; W H Eckles, U S A; L Watesfelder, E C Hall, N Y; J C Massengale, Louisville; Alex M Speer, Griffin; W B Seal, Baltimore; C W Trowbridge, N Y; H C McCluer, Monticello; J H Vannerson, Augusta; Rev Wm P Kramer, New Orleans; W F Hutchinson, Sweetwater, Tenn; C W Baker, N Y; W T Hugely, West Point.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best
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566 nov21—dtf

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24 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only